TERMS.

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The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

43d Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1861. No. 17.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. J. Herron,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestock Brothers' Store.
Gettysburg, Oct. 1, 1860. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Cancer Institute.

AFTER many years of successful practice, DR. KELLING still desires to do good to the afflicted. He continues to cure all kinds of CANCERS, TUMORS, WENS, SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, SORES, &c., if curable, without cutting or poison. He does not confine himself merely to the cure of the above diseases, but will treat all others with success.—Patients will be visited if desired, a reasonable distance. Persons desiring to visit Dr. K. will please stop at the Railroad Hotel in Mechanicsburg, where they will be directed to his residence. For all particulars write—state diseases plainly. Enclose a postage stamp to prepay answer. Address Dr. C. L. KELLING, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1860. 6m

"Wide Awake" Meetings

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT THE "BLUES' HALL," and every day between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6½ P. M., at the south west corner of the Diamond, in George Arnold's Clothing Store, he having just returned from the city with a superior stock of Black, Olive and Brown Cloths, for Over and Dress Coats, the best selection of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Coburg Valencias, Solferinos, Mous. Delaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting and Bagging, all of plain or neat fashionable figures; in a word, the styles are just the "*Agony*" for the times, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALSO—Ready Made Clothing in every variety, style and size. If we cannot fit you, W. T. King, who never misses a fit, will take your measure and make you a garment on the shortest notice.
Oct. 6, 1860

Second Arrival

THIS FALL.—*Larger Stock than Ever!*—JACOBS & BRO. have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be excelled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 15, 1860.

Lime Factory

IN GETTYSBURG!—ATTENTION, FARMERS!—The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public in general, and the farming community in particular, that they have erected two spacious LIME KILNS, at the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, and are now burning, and will continue to burn, large quantities of the BEST LIME, which they will dispose of at the lowest living rates. Farmers and others are invited to give them a call. By supplying a good article, which they expect always to do, they cannot fail to give satisfaction. McCURDY & GRASS.
Aug. 20, 1860. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. B. MEALS.
Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

Notice—Gas Stock.

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Payment of the Fifth Installment upon subscriptions to the Capital stock of the Gettysburg Gas Company, due *on the 1st of January*, 1861, is required to be made without delay to JOEL B. DANNER, the Treasurer.

☞By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of Stock be not complied with, the Company can require one per centum per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.
M. JACOBS, Pres't.
D. McCONAUGHY, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1860.

A. SCOTT & SON, are selling Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Jeans, and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap. Call and see!

IF you want to buy the finest and best fitting Ladies' Gaiters, Ladies Mor. Boots, Gents' fine calf Boots, Infants' and Youths' Shoes, call at McILHENY'S.

$100,000 Guarantee.

BUCK WHITE LEAD AND WASHINGTON ZINC.
BUY THE BEST.
BUCK LEAD,
100 pounds will cover as much surface as 125 pounds of other White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Painting done with pure Buck Lead is twice as durable as other leads.
BUCK LEAD,
Is whiter and more brilliant than any other known White Lead.
BUCK LEAD,
Is superior to the finest English White Lead for softness and beauty.
BUCK LEAD,
Every Body Should Buy Buck Lead.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is superior to any other Zinc in the world for extreme whiteness and brilliancy.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Is unrivalled for body or covering property, 50 pounds will do as much painting as 75 pounds of other Zinc.
WASHINGTON MEDAL ZINC,
Has no equal for durability, it wears twice as long as other Zinc Paint.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., Manufacturers, TENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
☞For sale by DANNER & ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, Pa. [Dec. 10, 1860. 6m

Lock!

SEE, AND BEHOLD THE GREAT DOWNFALL OF PRICES!—H. G. CARR having just returned from the city is selling goods lower than ever—for instance Ladies' fine silk fleecy lined Gauntlets at 62½ cents per pair, Ladies' fine Merino Hose at 37½ cents. Ladies' fine Cassimere Hose at 40 cents, fine white Pocket Handkerchiefs at 8 cents, Gentlemen's fine Cassimere Hose at 28 cents, Gent's all wool country made Hose at 25 cents. Pocket Knives, Combs, Brushes, both hair and clothes, in fact everything belonging to either a Lady's or Gentleman's toilet; and last, but not least, his stock of QUEENSWARE we think can't be beat for style and prices, common teas as low as 18 cents per set, and from that up to 75 cents per set for the very best of Stone China Cups and Saucers and everything else in the Queensware line in proportion.

Come one! Come all! and give me a call. Don't forget the place, in York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR.

N. B. The subscriber also has constantly on hand a fine assortment of GROCERIES of all kinds—good table Molasses at 12 cents per quart, New York Golden Syrup at 56 cents per gallon. [Nov. 12, 1860.

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock and many others not mentioned here: and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired.
DAVID STERNER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

Sixpence a Day,

ENOUGH FOR A FORTUNE.—A London paper states:—There is now in an Almshouse at Bristol an old man who states, that for sixty years he spent sixpence a day in drink, but was never intoxicated. How much would this sixpence a-day put by every year at five per cent. compound interest amount to in sixty years? enquired a thoughtful neighbor. Putting down the first year's saving (365 sixpences) equal to $43 54, he added the interest, and this went on, year by year, until he found that in the 60th year, the sixpence a day reached the startling sum of $14,336 28. Judge of the old man's surprise, when told that by saving his sixpence a day, and depositing it in a Savings Institution he might now, at the end of 60 years, have been worth that noble sum $14,336 28, which would have bought him a fine farm, or town mansion, and surrounded him with comforts and luxuries, and left a handsome estate to his children after him. He had, and hundreds now in our midst have, but to deposit sixpence a day in the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY, to accomplish this result.
Gettysburg, July 23, 1860.

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

1860. 1860.

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscriber, having just returned from the Eastern Cities with a large and splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the same. His stock of Hats is full and complete, consisting in part of Men's fashionable and handsome No. 1 Silk Hats, Dress Hats, Soft Hats, high, low and medium depth of crown, Cloth and Glazed Caps, Plush and Plush trimmed Caps, for men and boys, Fancy Hats and Caps for Children, together with a good assortment of Wool Hats, all of which will be sold at very low prices for cash. Also, a fine assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Black and Brown Vernon Hats, Felt Hats, &c.
R. F. McILHENY.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.—The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Harness, Bridles, Collars, &c.

Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen; and on short notice.—Home-made work always on hand. Prices low for cash. COBEAN & CULP.
Nov. 19, 1860.

The Muse.

THE FACE THAT EVER WEARS A SMILE.

I love the man whose open brow
Proclaims a noble mind;
I love the sympathetic soul
That feels for all mankind—
That feels for human wrongs or woes,
And pities e'en their guile;
And O, I love the angel face
That ever wears a smile.

I love my little lisping child,
And her who gave it birth;
I love the memory of the dead,
Whose deeds illume our earth;
I love the friend of freedom's cause,
Whom gold could ne'er defile;
And O, I love the angel face
That ever wears a smile!

The face that ever wears a smile
Hath sunshine in the heart;
Its beaming rays reflect around—
A thousand joys impart;
It gladdens, cheers, inspires with hope,
Far more than tongue can tell;
'Tis in such hearts that angels bright,
Forever love to dwell.

Miscellaneous.

Artemus Ward on "Forts."

Every man of intelleck has got his Fort. Daniel Webster's Fort was to speechefy in the Hauls of Kongries & make Dickshunaries.

Shakspeer rote good plaze but he woodent hev bin wuth a pint of kold Sider as a stenner-grafflick reportir. Wood he? Hey?—Hi bet 2 dollars he woodent.

Henry Ward Bitcher wood make a good end man for the kork opery minstrels, because he can caskle well.

Old George Washington's Fort was to not hev any public man of the present day resemble him to any alarming extent!—Where bowts can George's ekal be found?—I ask, & boldly anser no whares, or any whares else.

Old man Townsin's Fort was to maik Sassyperiller. "Goy to the world! another life saived!" (Cotashun from Townsin's advertisement.)

Cyrus Field's Fort is to lay a sub-machine telegraf under the bounding biller of the Oshun & then hev it Bust.

Spaldin's Fort is to maik prepayd Gloo with mends everything. Wonder if it will mend a sinners wicked Waze. (Impromptoo gook.)

Zoary's Fort is to be a Female cheus feller. My forte is a grate moral show biznis & riten choice family literatoor for the noospapers. That's what's the matter with *me*, &c., &., &c. So I mite go on to an indefinit extent.

Twict I've endevered to do things which they wasn't my Fort. The fust time was when I undertuck to lick a ouda-hus cuss who cut a hole in my tent & krawled threw. Sez I, "my jentle Sir, go out or I shall faull unto you putty hevy." Sez he, "Wade in Wax figgers," whareupon I went for him but he cawt me powerful on the hed & knockt me threw the tent into a cow pastur. He pursood the attack & flung me into a mud puddle. As I aroze & rung out my drencht garments I konkluded fitin wasn't my Fort. We now rise the kurtin upon Seen 2d: It is rarely seldom that I seek consolashun in the Flowin Bole. But in a certain town in Injiany in the faul of 18—, my orgin grinder got sick of the fever and died. I never felt so ashamed in my life, & I thawt Ide hist in a few swallers of suthin strengthenin. Konsequents was I histed in so much I dident zactly know whare bowts I was. I turnd my livin wild beasts of Pray loose into the street & opset my wax wurks. I then Bet I could play hoss. So I harnist myself to a Kanal bote, there bein two other horses hitched on likewise, I behind & another ahead of me. The driver hollered for us to git on & we did.—But the hosses being onused to sich a arrangement begun to kick & squeal & rair up. Konsequents was I was kicked vilently in the stummuck & back & presently I found myself in the Kanal with the other hosses, kickin & yellin like a tribe of Cusscarorus savijis. I was rescood, & as I was bein carried to the tavern on a hemlock Bord I sed in a feeble voise, "Boys, playin' hoss isn't my Fort."

MARAL.—Never don't do nothing which it isn't your Fort, for of you do youll find yourself splashing round in the Kanal, figgeratively speaking.

"Sloshin' About."

The *Montgomery* (Ala.) *Mail* seems to have a fund of humor on hand, and gives occasionally a South-Western sketch by a few touches that are telling as Hogarth's.

It would seem that at a certain "court time," in Pike county, there was a trial for a general row, and a witness testified that one Stantonsall "jest kept sloshin' about." As this remark regarding the chivalrous Stantonsall was frequently repeated, said the lawyer for the defence:

"Come, witness, say over again what it was that Mr. Stantonsall had to do with the affair."

"Stantonsall? Why, I've told you several times; the rest on 'em clinched and paired off, but Stantonsall he just kept sloshin' about."

"Ah, my good fellow," exclaimed Nat, quite testily, "we want to know what this is. It is not exactly legal evidence in the shape you put it. Tell us what you mean by sloshin' about."

"Well, I'll try. You see, John Brewer and Stokes, they clinched and fout. That's in a legal form, ain't it?"

"Oh, yes," said Nat, "go on."

"Abney and Blockman then pitched into one another, and Blackman bit off a piece of Abney's lip—that's legal, too, ain't it?"

"Proceed."

"Simpson and Bill Stokes, and Murray was altogether upon the floor, a bitin' and kickin' one another—that's legal, too, ain't it?"

"Yes, but what about Stantonsall?"

"And Stantonsall made it his business to walk backward and forward through the crowd with a big stick in his hand, and knock down every loose man in the crowd as fast as he come to 'em. That's what I call sloshin' about."

☞"Among all my boys," said an old gentleman, "I never had but one that took after me, and that was my son Aaron—he took after me with a club."

☞No man was ever known to be found drowned with a receipt from a printer in his pocket.

A Hungry Carpet Bag.

The Buffalo Express relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie, a few days since. A gentleman left Cleavland for New York, at an early hour in the morning, without his breakfast, and being hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dinning room and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it, and commenced a valorous attack upon the viands placed before him.

By-and-by the proprietor of the establishment came round to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend ejaculated:

"Dollar!"

"A Dollar?" responded the eating man, "a dollar! Thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one, eh?

"That's true," responded meanness, "but I count your carpet bag one, since it occupies a seat."

The table was far from being crowded.—Our friend deliberately arose, and opening the carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discoursed unto it saying:

"Carpet bag, it seems you are an individual, since you eat: at least I have paid for you, and now you must eat:" upon which he seized every thing eatible within his reach—nuts, raisins, apples, cakes and pies, and amid the roars of the bystanders, the delight of brother passengers, and the discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took a seat in the cars.

He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York after a beautiful supply had been served out in the cars.

There were at least eight dollars worth in the bag, upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit. So much for meanness.

"Tar on de Heel."

The Cleveland Plaindealer, on the authority of a southern friend, tells us how the saying, "Dar's a nigger got tar on his heel," was used among the slaves on the plantations near Memphis, Tenn., and at night when the darkies' work was done, they assembled to pitch coppers. The cents began to disappear in a very mysterious manner. The most rigid examination revealed no clue to them. The stock of coppers had dwindled fearfully, when light seemed to break upon one of the darkies, and he yelled, "Dar's a nigger got tar on his heel!" Great confusion followed the announcement, and the darkies commenced seating each other violently on the ground. At one time twenty darkies were seated on the ground, while twenty more had their legs in the air looking at their heels. The black wretch who sought to bring a time honored game into disrepute was too late to indulge in the game, and who had before been (like Cæsar's wife,) above suspicion, had covered his heels with tar. Under the pretense of seeing fair play, this elderly colored person had made himself a judge on all disputed points, and all the while the sly old coon was treading on the coppers. They stuck, of course, and when his were turned up, they revealed "a right smart chance" for cents. There are some white people up North, by the way, who have "tar on their heels," but they tread on gold instead of copper.

A Pedagogue Pun-ished.

"You will observe," said old school-teacher Lanwell, as he led us through his school the other day, "that the boys are required to observe the utmost attention to quietness as well as discipline." We had at this moment arrived in front of several boys standing around the water bucket: one had just charged his mouth with the contents of the cup, while the old gentleman was stooping over to recover his pen from the floor, when another passing along behind, snapped his fingers quick under the drinker's ear, which caused him on a sudden to eject the contents of his mouth over the pedagogue's bald pate. Standing upright, with his face and hair dripping he shouted aloud:—"Who did that?" The party unanimously cried out, "Jim Gunn, sir." "James Gunn, what did you do that for?" Jim, appalled at the mischief he had done, muttered that it was not his fault—that Tom Owen snapped him. This changed the direction of old Lanwell's wrath, and shaking his cane potentously over Owen's head, he asked, "Did you snap Gunn?" The culprit, trembling with fear, muttered, "Yes, sir, I snapped Gunn, but I didn't know that he was loaded."

☞There is a story extant of a young wag who was once invited to dine with a gentleman of rather sudden temper. The dining room was on the second floor, and the principal dish was fine roast ham.—When the old gentleman undertook to carve it, he found the knife rather dull, and, in a sudden passion, flung it down stairs after the servant who had just brought it.—Whereupon the young man seized the ham and with admirable dexterity hurled it down after the knife.

"What on earth do you mean?" exclaimed the old gentlemen, as soon as he could speak.

"I beg your pardon!" was the cool reply, "I thought you were going to dine down below."

The Salesman's Blunder.—The Lockport Courier says a lady and gentleman called, a few days since into a fashionable hat and fur store in that village, to make some purchases. The lady was talkative, and purchased one or two articles. When the twain were about to leave, the accommodating salesman (the proprietor of the establishment) asked the lady who had done the talking and paid the bill, if she would not purchase one or more of his tasteful hats for boys. The lady assuming the dignity of Queen Elizabeth, said—"I have only been married about twenty minutes. I have no boys yet."—The salesman was speechless; he had not another word to say.

Long Sermons.—Rev. Wm. Taylor in his late work, "The Model Preacher," says: "Often when a preacher has driven a nail in a sure place, instead of clinching it, and securing well the advantage, he hammers away till he breaks the head off, or splits the board."

☞An old lady from a temperance village lately attended a party in a town where, as a matter of course, champagne was served, and was prevailed upon to take a glass. She drank two when, smacking her lips, she exclaimed: "Well, it may be a wicked drink, but it's good!"

☞A petition *four hundred and fifty-six feet long* has been sent from Philadelphia to the Pennsylvania legislature praying for a repeal of those provisions of the penal code hostile to the fugitive slave law.

☞A man who had been married twice to ladies both named Catharine, advised his friends against taking dupli-*cates*.

Extract from the Speech of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., in the U. S. Senate, on Coercion.

But, Mr. President, I say that if coercion were right, it is impossible. I say that no man can doubt that if it be attempted against one of the seceding States, all the slaveholding States will rally to the aid of their sister; and the idea that you can coerce eight, or ten, or fourteen, or fifteen of the States of this Confederacy when standing in a solid body, is preposterous. I acknowledge that you may make a civil war which will produce immense disasters in both sections of the country: I acknowledge that you can inflict immeasurable evils and great calamities upon both the contending sections; but as to supposing that either one could subdue the other so as to place it under its yoke, and impose its laws upon it, I do not entertain the idea for an instant.

Why, sir, how would this war of coercion be waged? It would take $100,000,000 yearly, for you cannot wage it with less than a hundred thousand men, and where would you get this sum? Not from imports; for what would the imports of the Northern portion of the Confederacy be when you took from them all that comes in return for the exports of the South? You would have to sustain the war by loans and direct taxation: and is it to be supposed that the people would bear such burdens in such a cause as that? I believe they might submit to any just and necessary taxation in the defence of their own legal and necessary rights: but would they submit to such a scheme of taxation for the purpose of enforcing their yoke upon other people—for the purpose of depriving those other people of the right of self government? Whose would be the commerce that would be prayed upon? Not the Southern commerce. That would go in foreign bottoms. The commerce to be prayed upon by privateers would be the commerce of the other section of the Confederacy. If it came to a question of plunder, which of the sections would afford the greatest temptation to plunder? Where are the cities, villages, the concentrated wealth of a community, to be found in the greatest number and quantity? Those are the objects which tempt the cupidity of a soldiery. You could not steal our negroes. Your own people would not allow you to take them and set them free among them, to enter into competition with them for labor and for wages. How would you carry on such a war, sir? Where would you find the means? You would not continue the attempt for more than six months before you would find it impossible, and you would abandon it.

I say, therefore, that it is not possible by any such means to coerce the Southern people into submission. I know there is a talk of attaining all the valuable purposes of a Union, by a simble blockade of the coast; that is, by a blockade which should collect the customs and do nothing more.—Where would the ships come from to blockade the whole Southern coast? And how could they effect their purpose under this Constitution, unless, indeed, they intend to violate it? Where would be their judges, their inspectors, their appraisers, their collectors? Where would they exercise their functions? On shipboard? That would be impossible. Would you transfer the cargo of the ship to another port of a collection district in another State, which had not seceded? Why, sir, the cargo would not be wanted there. How in regard to the commerce of the South during that period?—You can lay no duty upon exports. They would forbid their people, under penalties, to send commodities by any but foreign bottoms; they might forbid the people, by penalties, from consuming any goods which they did not manufacture themselves, or import from abroad: and thus you would lose your most valuable customers in the carrying trade, and the most profitable consumers of your manufactures.

And what would you get in return?—Would the customs that you thus collected pay the expenses of the blockade? It is manifest they would not. The blockade, to be effectual, would have to be a blockade of war, in which you prevented vessels from going either out or in; and is it to be supposed that foreign nations would allow this? Is it to be presumed that Great Britain, which has millions of human beings whose very existence depends upon cotton, that the great interests of civilization would allow this grand material of human industry to be thus shut up and denied to them?—Why, sir, it is not to be supposed for a moment. There are other powers which would prevent such a blockade, in addition to the resistence which might be expected from the section that it was attempted thus to coerce.

I say, then, Mr. President, that it is idle to think of coercion. You may, if you choose, if such be your feeling, inflict evils by waging civil war: but will you inflict more on others than you will receive in return? Will you be benefited by the operation when you come to sum up its results and effects? I think not. But suppose you could succeed—I put the question to you now—suppose you had succeeded according to your utmost wishes; suppose you had conquered the South; that you had subjugated the entire section; that you had reduced those States to the condition of dependent provinces, how then would you exercise your power? Would you apply your doctrine, that there can be no property in slaves? In that community of eight or nine million white men and four million slave, would you turn them loose together, and set the slaves free?—Would you repeat the experiment of the British West Indies—of the Island of Jamaica? Would your people stand by and see the cultivated fields return to the bush, the white man being gradually reduced to the level of the negro, and the negro remitted and restored to his primitive condition of barbarism? Would the great interests of civilization and humanity permit such a result? Would your own interests, your manufacturers, your ship owners, agree to it? Sir, it is not to be supposed that such a thing would be permitted; and what then would be the result? You would have to maintain the social system; you would have to recognise property in slaves; and what would follow from that? If you recognise property in slaves, you must cause fugitive slaves to be restored. If you recognise a property that is under the jurisdiction of your Government, you must protect it; and if you do protect it, you must punish persons who attempt to make raids upon it, and to incite servile insurrections. And, sirs, if you once commit yourselves to the duty of protecting it throughout all these conquered States you would find that it followed, as a necessary consequence, that you must protect it wherever you had the exclusive jurisdiction. What, then, would become of your dogma of excluding it from the Territories? What would be the effect of such an experiment? You pen them up until there comes to be a surplus population in the old States; you pen up the negroes, and say the negro shall not move, but the white man may. What is the effect of that? The white man does move when the wages of labor are low; the negro remains and gains the preponderance in population until you give him the best part of the continent, and remove the white man to the worst. Could such an absurdity as this be tolerated, Mr. President? No, sir; not for a moment.

Then, if you would be forced to accede to all these things, if you succeeded according to your wishes, and conquered and subdued us, after a bloody and harassing civil war, why not do it beforehand, when it would save the Union? Why not do it now, when it would avert all these calamities? Why not avail yourselves of the present opportunity, when you may do so without the dreadful inconsistency which will be charged upon you, when you may be forced to do these very things after you have carried on this cruel and harassing and distressing system of civil war?

I say, then, Mr. President, that it is impossible to coerce the Southern States, if you were to attempt to do so. If you had the constitutional right to do so, it would be impossible.

Visit of a Northerner to Charleston—His Impression.

A Charleston correspondent of the New York Express writes as follows:

The first statement made was, that the politicians had it all their own way; when the elections were held and secession was triumphant everywhere, by large majorities, the cry arose that the mob held sway. I am, and have been, several days on the spot; I have conversed with people of all classes, merchants, lawyers, bankers, clerks, boys and old men, and I can find but one feeling, one idea predominant amongst all, and that is, that the people have taken the matter into their own hands, and that they will maintain what they regard as their sacred rights, till they have shed their last drop of blood and spent their last dollar.

There is no mob here; they are, happily for them, free from the elements that go to make up a mob. If your city to-day were placed in a similar condition, you, as well as I know what a state of things would exist: but this city is the most quiet, orderly place, at this moment, (despite the presence of thousands of volunteer soldiers from the country, mostly young men, many of them from home for the first time in their lives,) that I ever visited. The people are cool, confident and self-reliant; there is no excitement, no bluster, no brag. I have been kindly received and politely treated on all hands, by both friends and strangers, although invariably introduced as a "gentlemen from New York."

Beef is selling at 8 to 10 cents per lb.: butter 25 to 30 cents, and other provisions in proportion. There is no suffering here, I have seen but one beggar, and that a little Irish child, who showed no signs of real want.

I visited Fort Moultrie on Sunday, and was kindly shown through the works by a member of the Washington Artillery, the corps who have charge of the guns at that fort. Five of the nine gun-carriages burnt by Major Anderson had been replaced by new ones, and the others were in process of construction. They, as well as the other guns, were mounted in their places, loaded to the muzzle with shot and shell, and the whole affair presented to my inexperienced eye, a state of readiness for action that surprised as well as appalled me.

I would to God that the people of the North—that the men in Washington—knew only as I do—could see only the little I have seen of the feeling and determination of the people of the South. They feel, conscientiously feel and believe, that their rights have been trampled upon, and that it is the intention of the North to subdue them: and they have determined to die rather than submit. This is the feeling. It is too late now to argue that this feeling is unfounded—*it exists.*

In my opinion, coercion is impracticable, absolutely *impossible.* Coercion means civil war: civil war means war to the knife against a united South—fifteen States composed of men fighting for what they at least believe to be their rights. You may shed oceans of blood, you may expend hundreds of millions of treasure, and when you have slain one-half or three-quarters of your brethren, and lost an equal number of your own population, you may conquer—and what will you have gained? Let those who would initiate the bloody and relentless war, answer the question.

Has Lincoln done his Duty?

Is it an essential attribute of the model statesman that when his country is in peril he should remain inactive? Is it the quality of patriotism when civil war and fraternal strife threaten the land with rapine and destruction, to lie supinely down, without one single effort to check the impending storm? To justify the conduct of the President elect, these questions must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Lincoln knows that it is because of his position before the country that the present alarming troubles exist: He knows that it is because he clings to the Chicago Black Republican Platform, *which denies equal rights in the Territories to the people of the South,* that the Southern States are resorting to secession and disunion. Had he spoken out two weeks ago, in favor of the maintenance of the rights of the Southern people, it is hardly to be doubted that all would be well. He certainly must have known that all the South desires is the assurance that it will be treated as fairly under his Administration as under that of Milliard Fillmore and other Northern Presidents, and knowing this, if he intends to deal justly with the South, why does he preserve his studied silence? Why does he not say to the South, "Hold! Do not break up this Government! Your Constitutional rights shall be maintained?"—*Bedford Gazette.*

A Strange Deception.—Henry Alters was hung in Waterloo, Mass., recently, for murder. He unwillingly shot a farmer at the instance of his wife, she threatening to abandon him unless he performed the deed. He died happily ignorant of her heartless scheme to free herself of his companionship, and in full comfort of the Gospel.

☞In New Haven, the carriage business owing to the troubles in the country, has been amlost destroyed. Many hundred workmen are out of work.

☞There is a girl of twenty-one in the prison at Morgantown, Va., who has become hopelessly insane from inordinate use of tobacco.

From the Boston Post.

Crudities on the Constitution—The Difficulties that Surround Us.

Certain people at the North will insist that the United States Government is a military despotism, and that President Buchanan has all the powers of the Shah of Persia to seize and imprison and hang men at his pleasure. Thus the Republican presses are demanding of the President that he shall seize the Commissioners from South Carolina, and try them for treason! If you ask them what is treason they can't tell, but they insist that the President ought to hang somebody, because Parton, in what he calls his "Life of Andrew Jackson," (compiled too much from street talk and newspaper slanders,) sets it down that Gen. Jackson proposed to hang Mr. Calhoun for nullification, which is false. No citizen can be punished or deprived of life or liberty in this country without due process of law.

Massachusetts, in 1814, sent two ambassadors of the Hartford Convention to Washington to demand of President Madison the separation of New England from the Union, in carrying on the war. William Sullivan and Harrison Gray Otis were the Commissioners. Mr. Madison did not propose to hang them. But, as Mr. John Quincy Adams says, of the peace of Ghent, the news of which came while the Commissioners were at Washington, "the interposition of a kind Providence averted the most deplorable of catastrophes"—the establishment of a Northern confederacy.

South Carolina now follows the example of Massachusetts by sending her commissioners to President Buchanan, and President Buchanan is abused by Massachusetts in particular because he won't hang them for treason without judge or jury!

Now let us inquire what treason is, and what the Constitution says about seizing and hanging people in this country.

The Constitution of the United States says: "Treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

This last applies only to aiding a foreign enemy and giving them comfort, as the Hartford convention did in 1814.

The United States not being at war, treason now can consist only in levying war upon the United States, and the Constitution says there must be some overt act proved by two witnesses. And what is levying war is thus defined by the Supreme Court in the United States *vs.* Aaron Burr: "To levy war is to raise, create, make or carry on war. War can be levied only by the employment of actual force—troops must be embodied, men must be openly raised," &c. And the purpose must be to make war on the United States. Thus "to march in arms with a force mar-halled and arrayed, committing acts of violence and devastation, in order to compel the resignation of a public officer, or to render ineffective an act of Congress, is high treason," says Chief Justice Marshall.

That was the nature of the offence which Theodore Parker, Wendell Philips, and their associates were charged with when they incited the mob in Faneuil Hall to go to the court-house and rescue Burns, the fugitive slave, in which unlawful enterprise Bachelder, one of the marshal's deputies, was murdered.

And here again South Carolina is only following this example of Massachusetts in the attack upon the forts, if she has really used military force to take them.

That is treason in the men who committed and incited the act, unless South Carolina has a right to secede from the Union. But it is not treason in the State, for a State cannot commit treason. It is only treason in the individuals who commit the overt act.

And if it be treason or misdemeanor, where is the authority of the President to seize or hang anybody, as the Republicans are insisting he ought to do, and charge him with being a traitor for not doing it?

The Constitution is very plain on this point. It reads thus:

"The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed."

"No person shall be held to answer for a crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

And "the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury of the *State* where the crime has been committed."

These are the limitations of that despotism which certain people so inconsiderately claim now-a-days for the President.

If any citizen or body of men in South Carolina have levied war against the United States, they cannot be arraigned or tried for it anywhere but in South Carolina.

There must first be an indictment found by a grand jury in South Carolina. There must be a district attorney to prepare and attest the indictment. There must be a court to receive it and arraign the prisoner and a jury to try him.

This last was the protection which Parker and Philips and their associates found when they were indicted for what they called "free speech," in connection with the murder of Bachelder, and the obstruction of the laws of the United States for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

The President could not seize them, nor could they be tried anywhere but in Massachusetts; and though there were all the officers of the law here and a grand jury indicted them, they escaped a trial and got off upon a very small technicality, which was that the commissioner who issued his warrant of arrest had signed it only commissioner, without saying what commissioner; and the court held that the indictment, however drawn, could not supply this deficiency, because it could not go beyond the description in the warrant.

Just so President Buchanan has no power to seize or arraign to try anybody in Washington or anywhere else. If there have been acts of treason, they have been committed only in South Carolina. The parties charged must be tried in that State by a jury of the State. There is no United States marshal to arrest them, no district attorney to indict them, no grand jury to find a bill, no court to arraign, and no jury to try them. How then are the steps to be taken which the Constitution demands in every case of alleged crime? And if there were all the officers of the court and juries, everybody knows that a court in South Carolina would hold that the right of secession absolved the party accused from his liability to the laws of the United States, and no jury would convict.

Harrisburg, Jan. 12.—The bill for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Railroad is understood to have been drawn up and submitted to the consideration of some of the leading eastern men in the Legislature. I am not prepared to endorse the statement that it contains a proposition guaranteeing aid to other railroads in the State, in case of the abolition of the tax. It is said, however, that this is the form in which it will appear.

☞If a man is seated on a broken bottle, and can't rise without running a pitchfork into his head, which had he best do—continue his squat or undertake to get up?

☞We rather think that most of those orators who, like Patrick Henry, exclaim: "Give me liberty or give me death," are apt to add in their secret hearts—especially the former.

☞A young lady down east advertised for a young man who "embraced an opportunity," and says if he can come over to our town he can do better.

☞Model wives formerly took "a stitch in time," but now, with the aid of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

☞A writer asks if any one can inform a poor man the best way to start a nursery? Certainly. Get married.

The Compiler.

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 28, 1861.

☞A naval officer left Washington several days ago for Fort Pickens, with such instructions as may prevent a collision with the federal authorities.

A dispatch has been received from Governor Pickens in which he says that the best understanding exists between Major Anderson and the South Carolina authorities, and that there is no apprehension of immediate hostilities.

A Republican at Work.

Cassius M. Clay, the leading Republican of Kentucky, visited Washington last week, on a peace mission. The correspondent of the *Press* says:

"Mr. Clay, who occupies the highest position in the Republican party, on account of his fearless support of their principles in a slave State, and who stood by Mr. Lincoln during all the late exciting campaign, openly takes ground that it is the duty of the Republicans to settle the agitation now distracting the country, and threatening to overthrow the Republic. He says that the border slave States must be saved; that they are too full of good friends of the Union, to be sacrificed, and that for his own part he conceives it to be his duty, and the duty of the organization of which he is a member, to make every possible sacrifice consistent with honor to rescue the Government from the men who are now seeking its destruction. As I write he is surrounded with a number of the leading men of the Republican party, appealing to them with eloquence and energy to do their duty in the crisis."

☞A letter from Gen. Leslie Coombs, who carried Kentucky against the Democrats last fall by a large plurality, addressed to Horace Greely, says:

"The slave and Territorial questions must now—*now*—be settled on fair and Constitutional grounds or Kentucky—old Kentucky, the land of soldiers and patriots—will be forced into revolution. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men in Kentucky demand this easy solution of our troubles. With this, *we* can take care of the South; without it there will be civil war—*war*—and blood, and desolation."

☞A correspondent of the New York Post shows that a division of the Territories between the North and the South, by the line of 36 deg. 30 min., would give to each a *quantity* very nearly in proportion to the respective populations of the free and slave States, viz: to the free States, 1,795,965 square miles for a population of 19,000,000; and to the slave States, 1,203,711 square miles for a population of 12,000,000.

These respective amounts, viz 19,000,000 for the free States, and 12,000,000 for the slave States, will vary but very little from the true sums. This division would involve *no sacrifice of principle* on the part of the Republicans, inasmuch as New Mexico and the Indian Territory *are in fact now slave Territories.*

☞The Republicans of the House, at Harrisburg, favorable to the repeal of the obnoxious provisions in the penal code relative to the rendition of slaves, held a caucus on Tuesday, when twenty-four were present. It is reported that their vote, combined with the Democratic vote, will carry the repeal of these obnoxious laws through the House.—A speech was made by Mr. Armstrong, Republican, in the House, favoring the adoption of Mr. Crittenden's amendments to the constitution. It produced a powerful effect. It was the best effort of the session in either House. He denied that the day of compromise is past: all legislation is a compromise. He contended that the Republican party, in this emergency, was not bound by the Chicago platform. He was a Republican, but his constituents would endorse his course. On this question he was above all platforms, all party considerations. He had the love of his country alone at heart.

☞The Senate of Rhode Island, on Tuesday, repealed the personal liberty bill, by a vote of 21 to 9. The subject was warmly discussed in the House, and finally was postponed to Thursday.

☞In the Kentucky Legislature on Monday the House passed, by a vote of 87 against 6, a series of resolutions declaring, in view of the men and money tendered by several of the Northern States to the general government, that the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity.

☞Alabama having formally seceded from the Union, it is not doubted that Justice Campbell, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will resign his seat. This is to be deplored. He is a strong Union man, but believes that he should follow his State.

☞The message of the Governor of Louisiana to the Legislature is uncompromising in its tone. He is in favor of secession, the North having contemptously rejected the propositions of moderate men.

☞The candidate of the Republicans for Mayor in Boston, so ingloriously defeated, recently, was one of the City Council in 1850 that refused to open the doors of Faneuil Hall to Daniel Webster when he desired to give his reasons for supporting the compromise measures of that year. Free speech, they believed, was only tolerable when it was upon their side. Mr. Moses Kimball has waited ten years, and has at last received a scathing rebuke for the indignity he helped to heap upon the great Massachusetts statesman. Justice is sometimes slow, but it is almost always sure.

☞In the House, at Harrisburg, on Monday, Mr. Harper presented the following, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether a more effectual mode of ascertaining the amount of moneys in the hands of bankers, brokers and individuals, now not returned under the tax laws of this Commonwealth, cannot be devised.

☞Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, was on Monday last, elected State Treasurer by the Legislature.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, read a communication announcing the withdrawal of the Senators from his State, in consequence of the secession ordinance having been passed by the Convention. Mr. Yulee, of Florida, said that in consequence of information authentically communicated his colleague and himself deemed it proper to announce to the Senate that their connection with that body had come to an end. The State of Florida, in convention duly assembled, had seen fit to recall the powers delegated to the Union and assume the responsibilities of a separate government. He was sure that the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union when directed to the purposes of establishing justice and domestic tranquility and safety.—He would also hold in grateful memory the early history of the Union, but she had decided that her civil and social safety were jeopardied by a longer continuance in the Union. The valedictory speech of Col. Davis, of Mississippi, was truly affecting—particularly that part of it relating to our flag. When he said that if circumstances should render it necessary for him to follow some other flag than the good old flag of the Union, which he had followed and defended on the battle-field, he should always respect and remember it. He would fold it up and carefully preserve it in a place of safety as a sacred relic and fond memento of other and better days.

As the Senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi were about to retire from the Senate, all the Democratic Senators crowded around them and shook hands with them. Messrs. Hale and Cameron were the only Republican Senators that did so.

The House bill for the admission of Kansas as a State then came up, and, after being amended so as to make the new State a judicial district, was passed by a vote of yeas 26, nays 16. The House will no doubt concur in the amendment.

The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden were then taken up, when Mr. Bigler, of Pa., made a conservative speech, in which he took strong ground in favor of the resolutions. He argued that coercion was impracticable. He deprecated civil war as unnecessary.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., (Republican,) was ready to do anything to prevent a separation of this Union, and would sustain the proposition of his colleague. When asked whether he favored coercion, Mr. Cameron replied that it was a bad remedy, and he did not know that he would ever be willing to resort to it.

No vote taken.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, (Republican,) made a lengthy speech. Whilst absolving the Republican party from blame, he said he did not believe that a seceding State could be marched upon by an armed force, in order to enforce laws, provided that policy would endanger the peace and disturb the tranquility of that State and that political organization. He did not know much about human philology, nor did he care about it, but he did know something about legal philology, and he called slaves property. They were property.

In the House, Mr Florence presented a memorial from Philadelphia, signed by citizens of all parties, including many who voted for Mr. Lincoln, asking the adjustment of the national difficulties on the Crittenden plan. Laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Alabama delegation withdrawing from further participation in the deliberations of the House in consequence of the decision of that State.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Seward presented a memorial signed by *seventeen thousand* citizens of New York in favor of compromise and concession.

Mr. Saulsbury presented the resolutions of the State of Delaware, directing her Senators and Representatives to use their best efforts for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other means of preserving the Union. Ordered to be printed.

Mr Bigler presented petitions asking the passage of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions—Also the proceedings of several meetings in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., made an able speech in favor of Mr. Crittenden's resolutions.

In the House, Mr. Whiteley presented a memorial and certain resolutions from the State of Delaware relative to the present difficulties, and praying the prompt action of Congress thereon.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, presented a series of resolutions, signed by 17,000 citizens of Maryland, praying Congress to adopt prompt measures for the settlement of existing difficulties, on the basis of the border State resolutions.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio., (Republican,) denounced secession in unmeasured terms.—He was opposed to the repeal of the personal liberty bills.

Mr. Clemens, of Va., was against secession, but would vote for the Crittenden resolutions.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Bigler presented several memorials favoring the Crittenden amendments.

Mr. Cameron moved to postpone Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, and take up the tariff bill.

Mr. Crittenden hoped not.

Mr. Hale wished to know whether the tariff bill had been examined in detail by the committee on finance.

Mr. Fessenden said no.

Mr. Hale said this bill affected the interests of his constituents, and unless carefully examined he could not vote for it, party or no party.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were then postponed, yeas 27, nays 21, and the tariff and treasury note bill was taken up.

Mr. Simmons moved to refer the bill to a select committee of five, with instructions to report at this day a week. Agreed to.

Mr. Bigler now moved to take up the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden. Lost by yeas 21, nays 27—Mr. Cameron voting with the negative, notwithstanding his repeated declarations for compromise. This is to be regretted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then debated. Certain names were presented for corporators. Mr. Green suggested the insertion of the names of two eminent underground railroad men—John Brown, Jr., and Wendell Philips. [Great Laughter.]

In the House, Mr. Etheridge, of Tenn., made a speech. He would not court praise or avoid censure. He felt this—that the interest of thirty million of people and freemen were represented upon this floor, and that by only two hundred and thirty-six men, and part of those were attempting to *inaugurate* revolution. Is this the course to be pursued by this Congress to stay the tide of revolution, and will there be left no hope for a free people? If the constituency could only get a sight of their representatives early in the morning, before they had got hold of the New York Tribune on the one side, and the New York Herald on the other, never, never would they trust two hundred and thirty-six such men, or trust the interests of this country in their hands. As well take three hundred hackmen from the city of New York.

He would do and vote for anything—he would vote for the Crittenden proposition or the report of the border State committee. It had been said that the different sections hated each other. Would it be any better if they were in two confederacies? No. It would be ten times worse.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, would ask the gentleman which side he was on?

Mr. Etheridge said he was advocating a cause which had but few friends on that floor, and that was the cause of his country. [Great applause in the galleries and on the floor of the House.]

Mr. Lovejoy obtained the floor, advocating the most extreme Northern principles. He appealed to his Republican friends to stand firm and decided, and not part with the golden opportunity they now possess to carry out their principles. Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. [Laughter.]

Some of them were looking to Mr. Lincoln for compromise. From his soul he did not believe that Mr. Lincoln was so disposed, but would stand by the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform. If he or an angel from Heaven proclaimed any other doctrine, let him be anathematized. Let him be accursed and the people curse him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, said he had a proposition to make. As an adjustment of the present difficulties was impossible with the present members, owing to their various views, and from the opinions expressed it was apparent that some were not disposed to yield, he therefore proposed that *every member resign his place, and let the people have another election before the fourth of March.* [Cries of "Agreed."]

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, asked his colleague whether his successor had not been elected?

Mr. Montgomery replied, I mean an election for the present, and not for the next, Congress.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, remarked that it had been said that we are in the midst of a revolution, but he thought we were in the presence of a conspiracy, and the blow comes from those who admit that long ago they laid the plan, and carefully prepared the means for its accomplishment. In alluding to the history of events in this connection, he said that Cabinet officers had used the machinery of the Government for their nefarious purposes, and even the House and Senate Chamber had not escaped. He characterized the movement as despotic, originating in disappointed personal ambition and nurtured in iniquity.—In reviewing the progress of events, he said one thing was certain—the Union was not to be destroyed, for the people would maintain it. Instead of abusing the Administration, Mr. McPherson had better for his own sake, devote himself to measures calculated to save the country from civil war and ruin.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Crittenden rose to a personal explanation. In violation of the rule of the Senate, a spurious report had been sent abroad of what he had said in a secret session of the Senate. He entirely disavowed the report. He had never read it, nor would he do so. He had been informed that he was charged with favoring coercion. It was not true. He had said that, in his judgment, Congress had the power to use force to enforce the laws, and it might be exercised.

The District of Columbia might undertake to resume her sovereignty, and no one would say that that should be permitted. He had, however, expressly said that now was not the time to speak of coercion. He now moved that the Pacific railroad bill and all other prior orders be postponed, in order to take up his resolutions.

Mr. Lane said he was in favor of a Pacific railroad, but it was of no use to vote for a road until the pending difficulties should be adjusted.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the motion of Mr. Crittenden was disagreed to, yeas 20, nays 26.

The vote is about the same as on Wednesday, the Republicans, with Gwin and Latham, of California, voting in the negative.

In the House, a warm discussion sprang up, on the troubles of the country, between Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, and Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, out of which it was thought a duel would grow, the latter having challenged the former.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in his letter of Wednesday, says:

"So little chance is there in the Senate for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions of adjustment, or of Mr. Bigler's substitute for the same, that they are dropped for the present."

God save the Country!

☞A great Union meeting was held at Trenton, New Jersey, on Monday evening. Resolutions were adopted deploring the state of the country, and recommending, as a means of settling the difficulties, the adoption, by the people, of the Crittenden resolutions, or some other pacific measures, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary. They also recommend the Legislature of New Jersey to pass a law authorizing a vote to be taken by the people on the Crittenden resolutions. They approve of the course of the Virginia Legislature in appointing a commissioner to go to Washington, and recommend the New Jersey Legislature to do the same.

☞Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, on Tuesday, communicated to the Legislature the coercion resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, with a message, in which he says that such resolutions sent to the slaveholding States have no other effect than to excite resentments, influence prejudices, increase the difficulties, and embarrass, if not defeat, all the efforts now being made to adjust the controversy.

☞The Convention of Georgia has passed an ordinance against the African slave trade.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Hons. Ellis Lewis, James Campbell, W. B. Reed, Henry M. Philips, William E. Lehman, James Page, C. McKibbin, B. H. Brewster, Samuel Hepburn, V. L. Bradford, J. Hamilton, Owen Jones, Robert Tyler, W. L. Hirst, C. J. Ingersoll, Josiah Randall, Horn R. Kneass, and other prominent gentlemen, have addressed a letter to Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in which, after stating that "the constitutional organization of the great State of Pennsylvania is most unhappily in the temporary possession of a minority, who abuse their power to misrepresent the inclinations and earnest wishes of our people, which are, beyond all doubt, to restore peace and harmony by conciliating our Southern brethren by those concessions so justly due," request him to call together the State Central Committee at an early day, with a view to calling a State Convention. Mr. Welsh replies, concurring in the views of these gentlemen, and declaring the belief that "if the voice of the people be heard in reference to the perils surrounding our Confederacy, it will give a powerful and overwhelming expression in favor of conciliation and compromise." He, therefore, issues a call for a meeting of the Committee, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock.

Union Meeting in Pittsburg Dispersed by the Police.

A meeting of citizens had been called in Pittsburg, for Saturday night week, to express their convictions upon the state of the Union, and to consider the best means of preserving it. On the morning of that day, inflammatory appeals appeared in the Pittsburg Republican papers, urging Republicans to be at the meeting, and to refuse all concession or compromise. Obedient to the summons, the Wide Awake rabble were there, and so conducted themselves that nobody could be heard. Finally the uproar became so great that, by the direction of the Mayor, the Police cleared the house, and thus ended the most disgraceful exhibition of partizan rowdyism that has been known for years in that city.

Letter from Ex-President Fillmore.

The Hon. Millard Fillmore was, a few weeks ago, suggested by a Union meeting in New York, as a suitable person to go to South Carolina to tender the people of that State the assurances of the citizens of New York that the North would respect and uphold the constitutional rights of the South. This mission Mr. Fillmore declined, and in his letter remarked

What they want and what I want, is some *assurance* from the Republican party, now dominant at the North, that they, or at least the conservative portion of them, are ready and willing to come forward and repeal unconstitutional State laws; live up to the compromises of the constitution, execute the laws of Congress honestly and faithfully, and treat our southern brethren as friends. When I can have any such *reliable assurance* as this to give, I will go most cheerfully and urge our southern brethren to follow our example, and restore harmony and fraternal affection between the North and South. At present our labors should be theirs. Let us put ourselves right, and then we can with more confidence and justice appeal to them.

Virginia as a Mediator.

We have seen nothing recently which more clearly indicates the position of the border States than the following resolution, passed unanimously by the Legislature of Virginia:

Resolved, That if all efforts to reconcile the unhappy differences between the two sections of the country shall prove abortive, then every consideration of honor and interest demands that Virginia shall unite her destinies with her sister slaveholding States.

Thus, in a few direct words, Virginia notifies the Northern States that in case the differences now distracting the country are not reconciled, she will unite her destinies with the South. And her position is the position of all the border States. They are all for the Union in a certain contingency, and against it in another.

☞The New York *Tribune*, which has for years directed its efforts towards driving the Southern States out of the Confederacy, and thereby causing a dissolution of the Union, is opposing with all its bad power the compromise offered by Mr. Crittenden. In this unpatriotic work the *radical* portion of the Republican party—the *Star* editors among them—are following the lead of the *Tribune*, with the hope of deluding the *whole* party into the dark waters of Abolitionism. But we believe that the result of their madness will be, the turning of the masses of their party against them, because we cannot believe that those masses desire civil war and ruin in preference to a peaceful settlement of the country's difficulties.—The people are getting tired of the negro question.

☞The *Star* Abolitionists, fearing that members of Congress might be influenced in favor of peaceable measures by the avalanche of petitions pouring in upon them in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, are urging the people not to sign them.—The New York *Tribune* takes the same course. These two facts should open the eyes of the people as to the purposes of the Abolitionists. They don't want peace, but seem to be determined to force civil war upon the country. Let the people be warned against these terrible consequences in time, and keep on petitioning. The stubborn members of Congress may yet yield.

"Much as we desire to see the present difficulties settled without a resort to arms, *we would not see it purchased at too great a sacrifice.*"—*Star.*

☞What sacrifice would be too great? Rather than (to use the language of Henry Clay) we should have presented to us the real picture of "desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man," any and every sacrifice of party principle should be made.—But in the eyes of the Abolitionists the privilege of *agitating the negro question* is above and beyond *all* price.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the *Boston Post*, in another column. The position of the *Post* is in the front rank of the newspapers of the United States—always high-toned and soundly Democratic. It is doing great good in this crisis.

Selling Out.—It is stated that Ex-President Pierce has sold out all his bank stocks and stocks of every description, and converted the proceeds into specie, which he has deposited specially in a bank in Concord, N. H.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The members of the Railroad Convention held a meeting today to take into consideration the condition of national affairs, and appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their sentiments, Mr. Mash, president of the Erie Railroad; Mr. Corning, president of the New York Central Railroad; Mr. Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; Mr Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mr. L. Hommedien, president of the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. The committee thus constituted reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the plan embodied in Mr. Crittenden's resolutions for an adjustment of the difficulties now threatening the existence of the Union meets our approbation.

Resolved, That with very full opportunities of ascertaining the sentiments of the people of the extensive districts traversed by the roads here represented, we do not hesitate to express our conviction that such an adjustment would meet with the decided approval of a very large majority of them; that from our observation we believe that the people of the North desire and would be satisfied with such a settlement of the slavery controversy as will forever banish the slavery question from the halls of Congress and the arena of federal politics.

The convention, consisting of about fifty gentlemen, paid a visit of respect to Gen. Scott and to the President of the United States. They were introduced to the latter by Mr. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, when the President made a patriotic address, in which he expressed his gratification in meeting so useful, respectable and enterprising a class of his fellow-citizens, to whom was entrusted in part the control of nearly a hundred millions of invested capital. He also cordially approved of their action in behalf of the country.

Ex-President Tyler had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with the President to-day. The latter expressed his belief that there will be no collision between the federal and State forces during the remainder of his administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent it and to preserve peace.

Mr. Anderson, brother of Major Anderson, will leave here to-morrow for his home, Cincinnati. His efforts both in Washington and Charleston were instrumental in producing the better understanding between Maj Anderson and the South Carolina authorities.

A large number of leading Republicans, from various parts of the country, have been here for several days, and there is a great deal of consultation going on among the Republicans, the results of which may soon be developed.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Boston Union committee, with their petition from fourteen thousand citizens, arrived here this evening. The petition calls for compromise upon the slavery question in general terms. Another petition is in circulation, which will be signed by thousands, and which asks specifically for the adoption of the Crittenden proposition.

The following is the committee: Edward Everett, chairman; Robert C. Winthrop, Samuel Shaw, Edward S. Tobey, Amos A. Lawrence and Charles L. Woodbury.

The views daily presented in the House are such as to sicken any one who has not yet lost, in sectional party animosity, all regard for the welfare and honor of the country. The country could not long endure such a body at any time, and especially in a crisis like this. With great satisfaction therefore, will be hailed the proposition already urged by a few members for the members of the House one and all, to resign their seats immediately—the resignation to take effect on the 21st February. The new Congress can be immediately called by the President's proclamation, to meet on the 22d of February in which body it may be hoped a more reasonable compromising and patriotic spirit will prevail. It is the only possible chance for delaying or averting the calamities which are now impending, and which are treated every day in Congress, in so light and frivolous a manner.

If all the conservative members would resign, perhaps the uncompromising republicans would also follow their example.—Possibly the new Congress would adopt the Biglet substitute for the Crittenden proposition, or some other plan by which the adjustment of the international difficulties may be submitted to the people, who can alone determine the fate of the country.

Mr. Seward's promised adjustment is everywhere repeated and referred to, but no one can imagine upon what mysterious interposition he relies so confidently for an early adjustment. Some suggest that it must be the resignation of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin. In that very improbable case the president pro tem. of the Senate, who is not yet chosen, would act as President till next December, when another President and Vice-President would be chosen.

Ten Virginia Congressmen have sent out an address to the people of Virginia, giving a review of the congressional proceedings in reference to the great question of the day and the probable action of Congress, saying that it is vain to hope for any measures of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which the people of the South could accept. Also saying that they are satisfied that the republican party designs by civil war alone to coerce the southern States under the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are numerous, determined and united as to make such an attempt hopeless.—The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia, in convention, will afford the surest means, under the providence of God, in averting the impending civil war and preserving a hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A treasury draft in favor of the navy agent at Pensacola, Florida, for a large sum, which was on the point of being issued, has been countermanded.

There seems to be a vague or general impression that something favorable to compromise is progressing. But as the Republicans are doggedly determined that slavery shall not be recognized south of 36 deg. 30 min., a main point in controversy, they will exhaust every effort to prevent a reference of the whole matter to the States for decision.

The destination of the steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn is Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

Ex-President Tyler had another long interview to-day with the President.

The House committee on military affairs have prepared a bill for the benefit of the soldiers at Fort Sumter. It appropriates $1,150 to indemnify them for the loss of musical instruments, clothing, furniture, etc., in precipitately leaving Fort Moultrie, and such remuneration is recommended by all the officers of the former post.

☞The publication of Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's Sermon in the newspapers causes the Abolitionists much alarm. They evidently look upon it as a damaging shot into their camp. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, puts himself to a vast deal of trouble to break its force—and the *Star* follows suit. *Therefore* we shall publish another Sermon in the same connection when space may permit—one which some think even stronger in its facts than Mr. Van Dyke's.

☞At the city election in Middleton, Ct., on Monday, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by 104 majority.

Local Items.

COURT DOINGS.—Court attracted a large number of persons to town during the first half of last week, after which the crowd gradually thinned. The Court adjourned on Saturday. The following cases were disposed of; President Judge Fisher and Associates Ziegler and Wierman on the Bench:

Common Pleas.

John Pottorff vs. George Lady.—Summons in Trespass on the case, to recover the value of a horse loaned to Defendant, and which died in Defendant's possession. Verdict for Defendant. Motion for a new trial.

John Warner vs. Cornelius Golden and Emanuel Golden.—Summons in debt on note, to recover the value of a horse. Verdict for Plaintiff, $63 72—6 cents damages and 6 cents costs.

B. W. Reily & Co. vs. Abraham Scott.—Foreign attachment. Verdict for the Plaintiffs, $22 30.

B. W. Reily & Co. vs. Joseph Scott.—Foreign attachment. Verdict for the Plaintiffs, $43 27.

John Munshower vs. George Bishop.—Summons in Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff.

Quarter Sessions.

Commonwealth vs. Alfred Palm, (colored.)—Indictment for Assault and Battery on person of his wife. Verdict Guilty. Sentenced to three month's imprisonment in County Jail, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Elias Degroft.—Indictment for Larceny of property of Mrs. Wert. Verdict Not Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Conrad Mottersbaugh.—Indictment for Larceny of property of Wm. Wierman. Defendant plead Guilty. Sentenced to ten day's imprisonment in County Jail and costs.

Commonwealth vs. David Little.—Indictment for Perjury, on information of George H. Houck. Verdict Not Guilty. Prosecutor George Houck, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs David Bingaman.—Surety of the peace, on complaint of Henry Munshower. Sentenced to pay costs, and give security in $500 to keep the peace, &c.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.—Petitions are being numerously signed, in various parts of the county, praying Congress to adopt, at an early day, the Crittenden Compromise. Let the good work go on. In this way the people speak their desire for peace to their representatives. And surely the will of the masses cannot be much longer disregarded.

At Littlestown, we understand, the petitions were signed *very* numerously, all parties joining in, almost to a man, to give their signatures.

The petitions require few words. It is enough to urge Congress in view of the imminent dangers hovering over the country, to an early adoption of the Compromise resolutions introduced by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Ky. When signed, they ought to be forwarded either to Senator Bigler or Senator Cameron, or to Representative McPherson.

It is said that in the borough of Hanover all the citizens but *four* signed similar memorials. It is evident from the tone of several of the Republican leaders, that the same degree of unanimity will not be attained here, but let the people, whose peace and prosperity are so largely involved in the movement, continue to express their sentiments none the less freely.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The County Commissioners, on Tuesday last, appointed Mr. Jacob Troxel, of this place, County Treasurer, in place of Waybright Ziegler, deceased—Mr Troxel agreeing to pay to the widow of Mr. Ziegler one-half of the proceeds of the office during the term, which will expire on the first of January next.—Mr. Troxel is a deserving, hard-working Democrat, and will make an excellent officer.

LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.—The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Littlestown Railroad for the present year, on the 14th inst.:

President, Amos Lefever, Esq.

Directors, Geo. Stonesifer, Francis Crouse, James Colehouse, Enoch Lefever, Joseph Rider, William Bange, Daniel Maring, Charles A. Shorb, Isaac Fisher, Levi Maus, Frederick Bittinger, John Spangler, Sr.

CADETS OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.—Golden Rule Section, No. 40, in this place, has elected the following officers for the next term:—W. G., R. A. Lytle; 1st A. G., W. B. Meals; 2d A. G., A. W. Flemming; 3d A. G., J. L. Holtzworth; G. A., John B. Welty; G. V. A., F. William Heilleker; S., Hugh D. Scott; A. S., J. Findley Hoke; T., Edwin W. Keiser; A. T., David Z. Sanders; O. P., D. Wilson Longwell; I. W., John M. Stallsmith.

PAID UP.—During the past week a goodly number of our patrons called upon us with "substantial aid" for "the printer." Will the hundreds still in arrears "do likewise" very soon? To those who have paid up, we return thanks from the depth of our heart—and to such as shall give early heed to the present call, the same warm acknowledgment will be due.

☞The First Annual Ball of the Young Men of Littlestown, took place at Price's (Railroad) Hotel, on Wednesday evening last. It is said to have been a brilliant affair, affording much pleasure to the young folks assembled. The Supper furnished by "mine host" Price was the object of admiration to all. The like has rarely been seen in the county. It did high credit to the house.

☞The Ladies' Fair, for the benefit of St. James' Lutheran Church, held in Sheads and Buehler's Hall, during the early part of last week, was a decided success, attracting crowded houses. The fair was admirably gotten up, and the proceeds, we learn, were quite handsome.

☞Prof. M. L. Stoever has placed upon our table, in pamphlet form, the well written Address of Hon. Wm. Jessup, LL. D., delivered before the Linnæan Association of Pennsylvania College, in September last. The Prof. has our thanks.

ANOTHER LARGE HOG.—Mr. Henry Hemler, of Mountjoy township, on the 2d instant, slaughtered a hog weighing 517½ lbs.—20 months old. The yield of lard was 227 lbs. This was a very fine porker—especially for its age.

England Will Acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.—The Toronto Leader announces positively that the English government intends to acknowledge the independence of the southern confederacy so soon as formed.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Dear Sir:—The Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools furnishes the following School Statistics of Adams county, which may prove interesting to your readers. I will embrace an early opportunity to analyze this schedule of our School affairs, and present, for the consideration of directors and parons, the views I entertain thereof. Yours truly,

Jno. C. Ellis, Co. Sup't.

H. J. Stable, Esq.

Tax levied for school purposes,	$18,699 69
" " building "	3,499 44
Total amount levied,	$22,199 13
No. mills on dollar for building purposes,	3
" " " school "	2.9
Rec'd from State appropriation,	$2,286 03
" " Collectors,	16,529 92
Cost of instruction,	15,053 32
Fuel and contingencies,	2,752 85
Cost of school houses, purchasing, repairing, renting, &c.,	3,064 16

Number of schools, 141; number yet required 9; average number of months taught, 4.7; number of male teachers, 122; number of female teachers, 31; average salary of male teachers per month, $22 93; average salary of female teachers per month, $18.77; number of male scholars, 4,010; number of female scholars, 3,150; total number of scholars, 7,160; average number attending school, 4,487; average number of scholars in each school, 57; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 54 cents.

Communicated.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MR. WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

To the Officers and Members of Conewago Tribe No. 31, I. O. R. M.:—The undersigned, Committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of brother Waybright Ziegler, beg leave to make the following report:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind, to remove by death our esteemed brother and fellow-citizen, brother Waybright Ziegler, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, in bringing upon us this afflicting dispensation, we deeply mourn the early death of our esteemed brother and colaborer in works of charity and "good will toward men."

Resolved, That by his death our glorious order parts with an upright member and an efficient promoter of its principles, the wife with a kind husband, the children with an affectionate father, the community with a worthy citizen, and the county with a faithful public servant.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to his memory, we hang our Hall in mourning and wear the usual mourning badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of the deceased, and pray that "He who doeth all things well," may bless the hearts made desolate by this bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes, that a copy be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of Gettysburg.

Jno. T. McElhenny,
John L. Holtzworth,
J. F. Bailey.

U. B. CONFERENCE.—The following are appointments made by the Penn'a. Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, held in Chambersburg, January 17th, 1861:

Chambersburg District, J. M. Bishop, P. E.: Chambersburg Station, Z. A. Colestock; Orrstown Station, John Dickson; Rocky Spring Station, J. W. Bard: Big Spring Station, W. O. Owen; Greencastle Circuit, A. Tripner, J. F. Wilt; Path Valley Circuit, H. Y. Hummelbaugh; Shippensburg Circuit, F. Gilbert; Mercersburg Circuit, Samuel Young; Bethany Mission, Wm. Hamberger.

York District, Wm. B. Raber, P. E.: York Station, S. Enterline; Baltimore Ger. Station, J. A. Sand, Baltimore Eng. Station, J. Philip Bishop; Shopp's Station, J. C. Smith, W. Leacock; York Circuit, H. Brown; York Springs Circuit, N. Altman; Littlestown Circuit, D. Eberly; Manchester Circuit, J. A. Clem; Carlisle Circuit, S. L. Minnick, J. G. Shoaff; Perry Circuit, J. S. Wentz, H. A. Sleaghner; Liverpool Circuit, J. B. Jones; Paradise Circuit, P. Corl; Bendersville Circuit, J. Weidler.

The membership of this conference numbers about 6,000; Preachers, traveling and local, about 60; number of Meeting Houses, 61; number of Sabbath Schools, 50; number of Scholars, 3,000. Amount of Missionary funds raised during the year about $2,500; $1,160 of which were secured on Saturday evening, during Conference.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.—The Messrs. Tyson gave their friends a grand entertainment at their New Excelsior Skylight Gallery last night. The various departments were lighted up in splendid style and everything arranged in the most tasteful manner. The Gettysburg Brass Band was present to enliven the occasion. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather large numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen were attracted thither, and after being shown through the departments left much gratified with their visit. Everything passed off pleasantly. This establishment is well worth a visit, and we advise all our friends, both in town and country, to call and see it. The Messrs. Tyson are No. 1, artists, and deserve much credit for their enterprise and energy.—*Star of Friday.*

☞A woman confined in the county Prison was taken ill with spasms week before last, and although medical aid was immediately summoned, she died after lingering in an unconscious state for several days.—Some persons have supposed that death was caused by suffocation, produced by the escape of gas from the furnace. Such we believe could not have been the case, as her young child was with her in the same cell, breathing the same atmosphere, and yet was lively and hearty. It is not likely that the mother should be overpowered by the gas, and the child show no similar effects.

EVERY PRINTER SHOULD HAVE THEM!—Recipes for making a *first-rate* article of *Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Rose, Pink* and *Brown*, Printing Inks, at one-third the usual selling price of such articles, will be sent to any address, (post paid,) on receipt of fifty cents in postage stamps. Address J. M. Miller, Newville, Cumberland county, Pa.

☞Frederick Diehl, Esq., as Executor, has sold the small farm of the late James Black, in Cumberland township, to Wm. Forney—87 acres, for $2,000.

☞Mr. Stephen Gettier has purchased the Farm of Joseph A. and Jeremiah Orendorff, in Mountjoy township—170 acres at $33 per acre.

☞We renew our thanks to H. J. Myers, Esq., of the House, for continued Legislative favors.

ABOLITIONISM.

"Some thirty years ago, Abolitionism commenced its career. At that time public sentiment, throughout the United States was decidedly in favor of emancipation and the removal of slavery from the country. All the leading churches in the country gave to the cause of emancipation and colonization their undivided influence. Emancipations were becoming more and more frequent every year. The Legislatures of some twelve States had taken action in favor of the colonization cause; Kentucky had passed laws for preventing the increase of the number of slaves by importation, thus preparing the way for gradual emancipation.

"Such was the state of things, when Abolitionism arose in this country. What have been the results of its agitation? It has produced schism in almost every denomination of Christians, thus crippling their energies in the great work of evangelizing our country and the world. It has arrayed against each other the denominations that were co-operating in the great work which is dear to all Christians; so that instead of uniting against the common enemy, they have weakened each other. It has annihilated the once powerful influence of the North in favor of emancipation, and produced by its abuse and wicked proceedings an intense pro-slaveryism throughout the slave States. It has filled the pulpits, through a large part of the country, with preachers who harp continually upon one exciting subject to the neglect of the great doctrines of the Gospel, thus doing infinite mischief to the cause of vital godliness.—It has converted large numbers of professed ministers of the Gospel into party politicians, to the disgrace of religion. Its leaders have become the most zealous preachers of infidelity. It has finally arrayed the North against the South and the South against the North in bitterness and hostility. It has destroyed our civil Union, and is about to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war.

Meanwhile, the hope of emancipation is gone forever; and if Abolitionism can have its way a little longer, it will cause multitudes of the poor slaves to be butchered, as it has already rendered their condition worse than it was.

Look at the fruits, and then judge of the character of the tree. Is it not amazing that intelligent and good men have allowed themselves to be deceived by this vile, infidel fanaticism, and have thus given their influence to aid in its work of destruction?
—*Exchange.*

SAVE THE COUNTRY.

We are in the very beginning of civil war, and no man can tell where it will end.—War at all times is dreadful: but a war among our own people—a war of Americans against Americans, is too horrible to consider for a moment. Before this most terrible and dreadful of calamities, all party ties should be forgotten. For the sake of the Union—for the sake of the American people—by all the glories of the past—by the innumerable blessings which have been showered upon us, and by the bright hopes of the future, we implore the Republicans now in Congress so to act that the deep peril and extreme danger which surrounds us, may be put away from the doors of the nation. We implore them to give peace once more to the country; we beg them to cast aside useless abstractions, and let us be once more a united and happy people. Pass Crittenden's resolutions of compromise, and let them go to the country for acceptance and ratification. An hour's good work, in the right direction, is worth whole weeks of idle discussions and volumes of impracticable theories. The universal cry of all who love their country—their whole country—should be for action, prompt, earnest and just to every section. Nothing short of justice will give us peace—nothing less should be offered—nothing more demanded.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

The First Secessionist.

The first disunion speech ever made in the United States House of Representatives was by Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in regard to the Louisiana enabling act, January 14, 1811. He said:

"I am compelled to declare it as my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations, and that *as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must.*"

This same Josiah Quincy is yet alive, and, despite his advanced age, is one of the most radical and extreme Abolitionists in New England, and is for coercing those who are acting on the doctrine which he enunciated in his youthful manhood.

Another State Gone.

On Saturday week, the State Convention of Georgia passed her ordinance of secession by a vote of 208 to 89. This makes five States which have seceded from the Union. The work of disintegration is gradually and surely going on, and two seperate, sectional, antagonistic confederacies will soon replace the glorious Union, unless some method of compromise is agreed upon. When the Union is gone we shall know what we have lost, and regrets will be useless. Now is the time to make such compromises as shall render the Union more firm. Now is the time for the people to speak out, and not to permit the moral effect of their opinions to be destroyed by the efforts of wire-working politicians, whose ambition and selfishness knows no such word as patriotism.

Letter from Judge Lewis.

Ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis has written an able and conclusive letter, with reference to the return of fugitives from labor, and of the unfriendly and obstructing nature of the act of 1847. Judge Lewis has argued the subject in all its bearings, and shows conclusively that the law now upon our statute book is calculated to embarrass the master in the capture of his runaway slave, and is in direct contravention of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution, which requires that fugitives *shall be delivered up* upon the claim of the party to whom their labor is due. Judge Lewis treats the subject with moderation and ability, and free from all partizan spirit, and his reasoning will not be without its influence.

Abolitionists Mobbed.—The conservative citizens of Rome, N. Y., on Thursday evening resolved not to permit the band of Abolitionists which has reen roaming about the western part of the State to indulge in their antics, and accordingly took possession of the place of meeting, and prevented all speaking. This is another indication of the re-action in public sentiment.

"Down outside," said the fiddler, when he fell out of the window.

☞The public will hardly believe it, and yet reliable accounts from Washington state it to be true, that propositions looking to the preservation of the Union and the avoidance of civil war, are *laughed at* by a large number of Black Republican members of Congress. The constituents of these miserable fools ought to teach them sense if they are capable of being taught.

☞The Providence Post says the political clergymen "having preached us into a dissolution of the Union, they would now preach us into a civil war."

Skating at New York.—It is stated that sixty thousand persons were present on Tuesday on the ice in the Central Park.—The pond was lit up at night, and nearly twenty thousand persons, one-sixth females, enjoyed skating by the calcium light.

☞Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston, which has the *written* signature of I. Butts on the outside wrapper.

Meeting in Lynchburg.—Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 22.—A meeting held here to-night to nominate candidates for the State Convention adopted resolutions almost unanimously that the convention should pass an ordinance of secession, unless the controversy between the government and Southern States be adjusted before that time.

☞A brother-in-law of President Lincoln is in the secession army in South Carolina.

☞In the present disturbed condition of our country, amid the march of revolution, with commercial distress upon us, and civil strife threatened, every one should take the papers and keep himself fully informed.—The *Compiler* takes especial pains to furnish the latest and most reliable intelligence of passing events. We have of late added many more names to our list than is usual at this season of the year, and "still they come." But there is room for more.

TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.—We this week make an urgent appeal to our distant subscribers for money—the most of whom have now been receiving the paper three, four, five, years, without paying us. We have asked time and again for money—yea, we have almost begged for it—but no attention is paid to our call. We can get along in this way no longer. Our stock of Ink, Paper and Type must be kept up—for which we have to pay *cash*. How can we do this and lay out of our hard-earned money for years. Come, friends, reflect a moment and see the reasonableness of our request. Send us *immediately* what is due us—or as much of it as you can. If you knew how we are cramped on every hand and the great inconvenience we are put to by your tardiness, we know you would be more prompt in your payments.

MARRIED.

At St. Joseph's Church, Emmitsburg, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Francis Lasco, LOUIS P. CAFFARATA, Esq., of St. Louis, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Wm. B. and Theresa Tyson, of Emmitsburg.

☞To the kindly consideration of the happy couple, we are indebted for a liberal supply of wedding cake and a pair of bottles of rare old wine. Whilst we earnestly thank, we extend our congratulations and good wishes to them. There must be unbounded happiness in store for those who so handsomely "remember the printer." May sunshine ever lighten up their pathway.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. GEORGE J. DETRICK to Miss ANGELINE HERSH, both of Tyrone township.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. JONATHAN WISLER, of Butler township, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. John Hartman, of Mummasburg.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Morton, Mr. JOHN MONFORT, (formerly of this county,) to Miss AMELIA JACOBY, both of Middletown, Butler county, Ohio.

On the 12th inst., by James Davis, Esq., Mr. JOHN YENGST, of Adams county, to Miss NANCY A. MUNDORFF, of Cumberland co.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. P. Scheurer, Mr. ABRAHAM SHANABRUCH to Miss ANGELINE ARTER, both of Adams county.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Thomas O'Neil, Mr. TOBIAS H. ECKENRODE, of Adams county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Andrew Koons, of Carroll county.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., in Menallen township, Mr. JACOB EYSTER, (son of Peter Eyster, of Arendtsville,) aged 25 years 1 month and 23 days. His remains were interred at Arendtsville on Tuesday, a very large number of mourning relatives and acquaintances being present—among them the Independent Riflemen and Odd Fellows.

In Menallen township, on the 16th inst., Mr. JAGO DOYLE, aged 66 years 1 month and 18 days.

On the 21st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH SILLIK, of Menallen township, wife of Hamilton Sillik, deceased, aged 75 years 8 months and 2 days.

On the 18th inst., in Adams county, Mr. WILLIAM PANEBAKER, aged 38 years 11 months and 11 days.

On the 20th inst., in Adams county, WM. PETER, son of Henry and Mary Sheely, aged 18 years 9 months and 2 days.

On the 19th inst., JOHN EDWARD, son of D. Webster and Martha A. Robison, aged 1 month and 27 days.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received until *Saturday, the 16th day of February next*, for the building of a Lutheran Church at Heidlersburg. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the two last-named of the Committee, residing in Heidlersburg.
JACOB BOWERS,
GEO. E. STARRY,
PETER YEATTS,
Committee.
Jan. 28, 1861.

Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of John Snyder, deceased, among the parties legally entitled to receive the same, hereby notifies all parties interested, that he will discharge the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Gettysburg, *on Tuesday, the 13th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, to make distribution among the parties entitled thereto.
J. J. HERRON, *Auditor.*
Jan. 28, 1861. td

Bargains!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—We would call the attention of our customers and others who wish to buy cheap goods, that we are determined to close out our entire stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, &c., &c., at cost prices, for cash. Our stock comprises all the new and fashionable styles, in French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Delaines, Printed Merinoes, Plaids, Ameline Cloths, Oriental Lustres, Wool Delaines, all colors, Lyonese Cloth, &c., &c., long and square Shawls—closing out at greatly reduced prices.

☞The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we are satisfied that we can please as to quality and price.
A. SCOTT & SON.
Jan. 28, 1861.

UNION MEETING.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow on Saturday afternoon last, the Union meeting at J. E. Smith's at Mount Rock, was largely attended. Resolutions in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, and commending the conciliatory sentiments of Senators Bigler and Cameron, were unanimously adopted. Proceedings next week.

UNION RIFLE COMPANY.—This Company was regularly organized, at the same time and place, by Major Scott, Brigade Inspector. J. E. Miller was elected Captain; D. W. Lawrence 1st Lieutenant; and J. E. Smith 2d Lieutenant.

ATTEMPT TO ROB.—An attempt to rob the store of Messrs. Norbeck & Martin, in this place, was made about 9 o'clock, on Friday evening last. The store had been closed, and Mr. Martin going back to get some change, the thief suddenly made off, and by his nimble heels eluded pursuit.—He got some five or six dollars out of the drawer, in his hurry leaving an equal amount in it. The thief was a colored individual.

HEART-RENDING.—Mr. Henry Myers, residing in Cumberland township, has lost *six* children by putrid sore throat within a few days. Three died within eight hours, and were buried at one time on Saturday.

☞Rev. H. W. Beecher lectured at New Haven on Friday night. He was hissed during his lecture and when he came out a volley of rotten eggs was fired at his carriage. He drove off amid the groans of a crowd of boys, who afterwards followed him to his hotel and repeated the compliment by hearty groans.

☞Among the novelties in a New York church is an hydraulic engine for "blowing the organ."

Special Notices.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In the whole history of Medical Discoveries no remedy has performed so many or such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest—of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, or of Consumption itself, as this far-famed, long-tried, and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of Cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

FROM J. C. SMITH, ESQ.
Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1860.

Some eight years since I was attacked with a very severe Cough, the long continuance of which alarmed me very much, and brought me to look for some remedy to rescue me from the condition in which I found myself. I applied to different physicians, but received no benefit. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry was recommended; I gave it a trial, and was relieved of my cough before using half a bottle. I kept on using it until permanently cured. I would also say that several of my friends have used the Balsam with astonishing results. Very truly,
J. C. SMITH.

FROM J. SCOTT, ESQ.
Lewisburg, Pa., May 7, 1860.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.,
Gentlemen: I have used your valuable medicine, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for coughs, colds, and throat and lung complaints, and have found it an excellent remedy in my own case. I have also used it in my family with the happiest results.
J. SCOTT.

☞*Caution to Purchasers.*—The only *genuine Wistar's Balsam* has the *written* signature of "I. Butts" and the printed one of the Proprietors on the outer wrapper; all other is vile and worthless.

☞Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and for sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; Solomon Chronister, Hampton; Jacob Fulweiler, Mummasburg; D. E. Hollinger, Abbottstown; M. Staater, New Oxford; John Miller, Littlestown: and by dealers everywhere.
Jan. 7, 1861. 4w

☞THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
Oct. 22, 1860. 1y New York.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL AND TOILET RECEIPT BOOK.—This book contains Recipes and Directions for making all the most valuable Medical preparations in use; also Recipes and full and explicit directions for making the most popular and useful Cosmetics, Perfumes, Unguents, Hair Restoratives, and all Toilet Articles. If you are suffering with any chronic disease—if you wish a beautiful complexion, a fine head of hair, a smooth face, a clear skin, a luxuriant beard or moustache—or if you wish to know anything and everything in the Medical and Toilet line, you should, by all means, peruse a copy of this book. For full particulars, and a sample of the work for perusal, (free,) address the publisher.
T. F. CHAPMAN,
No. 831 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 5. 3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Caution.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
June 11, '60. 1yeow

☞Sheads & Buehler's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Superfine Flour	4 87 to 5 00
Rye Flour	3 25
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 20
Red Wheat	1 08 to 1 12
Corn	50
Rye	68
Oats	25
Buckwheat	45
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 50
Flax Seed	1 15
Plaster of Paris	6 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	6 00 to 6 50

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	5 25 to 6 12
Wheat	1 20 to 1 60
Rye	76 to 78
Corn	65 to 71
Oats	36 to 38
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund	6 50 to 8 50
Hogs, per hund	7 25 to 7 75
Hay	13 00 to 15 00
Whiskey	18 to 19
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 18 to 1 25
Rye	70
Corn	55
Oats	27
Clover Seed	4 75
Timothy Seed	1 50
Plaster	6 50

Notice.

WM. WISOTZKEY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Wisotzkey, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID ZIEGLER, SR., *Adm'r.*
January 28, 1861. 6t

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignee of Conrad Myers and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said Assignors, in Latimore township, Adams county, near York Springs, *on Tuesday, the 19th day of February next*, the following personal property, viz: 3 HORSES, 2 Cows, Young Cattle, 2 Two-horse Wagons, (one with bed, bows and cover,) Ploughs and Harrows, Winnowing Mill, Horse Rake, Hay Ladders, Jack Screw, Horse Gears, Saddles and Bridles, Double Shovel Ploughs, Halters and Chains, Cow Chains, Fifth Chain and Spreader Forks, Rakes, and other farming implements.—Also, Hay by the ton. Posts, Shingles, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
JOHN HENRY MYERS, *Assignee.*
Jan. 28, 1861. ts

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Wednesday, the 20th day of February next*, at the late residence of Peter Monfort, deceased, three miles east of Gettysburg, on the York turnpike, the following Personal Property, viz: 1 Two-yearling COLT, 3 Milch Cows, (coming to profit about the middle of March,) 8 head of Young Cattle, 12 Sheep, Harrow, nearly new, Corn Coverer, Cutting Box, Horse Rake, Single and Double Trees, Cultivator, Cloverseed Cradle, Rakes and Forks, Spreaders, Cow Chains, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. Also the half of 32¼ acres of Grain in the ground.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEORGE TATE.
Michael B. Miller, Auctioneer.
Jan. 28, 1861. ts*

Public Sale.

THE subscribers, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at their residence, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Horner's Mill, near the road leading from the Two Taverns to Taneytown, *on Tuesday, the 19th day of February next*, the following personal property, viz: ONE PAIR MULES, 2 Draught Horses, 1 Three-year old Colt, 1 One-year old Colt, 5 head of Cows, (four of them fresh,) 6 head of Young Cattle, 7 head of Sheep, 1 Broad-tread Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Carriage, 1 new Rockaway Buggy, Sleigh and Sleds, 2 Threshing Machines, Wheat Fan, 5 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, Cultivators, Shovel Ploughs, Hay Carriage, 6 sets of Horse Gears, 1 set of Carriage Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, and a variety of other farming implements.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
J. A. ORENDORFF & BRO.
Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.
Jan. 28, 1861. ts

Mummasburg

MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Statement of affairs of the Society for the year 1860, to the 14th of January, 1861, inclusive:

Amount of property insured,		$322,456
Amount of Premium Notes,		24,000
Number of Policies issued, 290.		
Dr.		
Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	$44 16	
Cash rec'd for fees and policies,	96 55	
		$140 71
Cr.		
By expenses of Company for the year,	$77 92	
Amount paid Henry Ramers for loss by fire,	60 00	
		137 92
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		$2 79

Attest—James Russell, *Sec'y.*
Jan. 28, 1861. 3t*

Boston Post,

DAILY, $8 per year, one-half in advance.
THE PRESS AND POST, (Semi-Weekly,) $4 per year, one-half in advance.
THE BOSTON STATESMAN AND WEEKLY POST, (Weekly,) $2 per year, in advance.

☞CLUBS taking ten or more copies of the Weekly in one package, will be supplied at one dollar and a half a year, and a gratuitous copy to the getter up of the Club.

☞These papers are filled with a great variety of useful and entertaining matter. Their editorials; domestic and foreign correspondence; reports; marine department; daily monetary article and weekly financial review; literary notices; poetic contributions and humorous matter, form a variety designed to meet every taste.

TO ADVERTISERS.—As advertising mediums these papers are unsurpassed, penetrating as they do into such a variety of households scattered over the *whole Union;* and read as they are by all classes of the community, they furnish an opportunity for the diffusion of information which can scarcely be obtained elsewhere.
BEALS, GREENE & CO.,
40 and 42 Congress St., Boston.
Jan. 28, 1861.

Economy is Wealth,

SAID one of our learned men, and I believe it, for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21, 1861.

MILLINERS and others will find a good assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Ruches, &c., at the cheap store of
A. SCOTT & SON.

Tyson Brothers,

PROPRIETORS of the *EXCELSIOR SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, Gettysburg, Pa., take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have removed to their New and Extensive Sky-light Gallery, located on the South side of York street, opposite the Bank, and one door below their old stand.

The building has been erected under their immediate supervision, and neither pains or expense has been spared in rendering their apartments both comfortable and convenient. All the modern improvements have been added to the working department, so that they now possess every facility for the production of first class pictures.

The first premium was awarded them by the Menallen Agricultural Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs.

Pictures of all the various styles, (including Stereoscopic,) made as heretofore; all work executed in the best manner and guarantied to give entire satisfaction. They hope their friends and the public will remember, when they wish pictures taken, that the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery is near them, and that pictures made there are always equal and often superior to those made in large cities. In no instance do they insist upon a sale when they fail to please.

The "Excelsior" is always free to the public, and every one is cordially invited to pay it a visit, when they will have an opportunity to decide of the justness of the patronage and increasing reputation which it enjoys.

☞Ladies will find every convenience for the arrangement of their toilet.
ISAAC G. TYSON, CHAS. J. TYSON,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Jan. 21, 1861.

Great Reduction

IN prices of plain and figured French Merinoes, all-wool Delaines in neat and medium styles, union Cashmeres and Delaines in great variety, Satin Travers, Poil de Shivers, and a nice lot of union Plaids. All the above will be sold at LOW PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call soon. J. L. SCHICK.
Jan. 21, 1861.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS CO., PA.—The undersigned, having leased the National Hotel, (Railroad House,) in Littlestown, takes this method of informing the public of the fact, and of the further fact that he will spare no effort to please all who may patronize him. His Table will always be found to have the best the markets may afford, whilst his Bar shall contain the choicest of Liquors. None but attentive and accommodating Hostlers will be tolerated at the Hotel. With good beds, good fare, and all the other arrangements of the house good, not forgetting to mention moderate charges, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. He therefore solicits a share of the public's patronage. JOSHUA PRICE.

☞N. B.—HORSES and VEHICLES can always be had on hire at the National Hotel.
Jan. 14, 1861. 3m*

Public Sale.

ON *Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst.*, the subscriber, Administrator of John Hart, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Franklin township, Adams county, about one mile west of Mummasburg, the following Personal Property, viz: A FAMILY MARE, Butcher Wagon, Sleigh, Hay Ladders, Harrow, Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, Double and Single-trees, Cutting Box, Horse Gears, Saddle and Bridles, Grain Cradle, a lot of Lumber, Shingles, a large lot of Carpenter's and Cabinet-maker's Tools, Tallow and Vessels, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
ABRAHAM HART, JR., *Adm'r.*
Jan. 7, 1861. ts*

'61. PICKING IS NOW SELLING '61.
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
OVERCOATS at panic prices,
OVERCOATS at panic prices.
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices.
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices.
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices,
VESTS of all kinds at panic prices.
Under-shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Gentlemen's Shawls, and Gents' Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Musical Instruments—Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Notions, &c., &c., now being sold very cheap, and at prices to suit the times.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY—CALL SOON.
Jan. 14, 1861.

Notice.

BERNARD DEARDORFF'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Deardorff, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. BENJAMIN DEARDORFF,
Jan. 14, 1861. 6t *Adm'r.*

I Will Exchange,

ON fair terms, a choice Farm in Iowa or Missouri, for Real Estate in Adams county.
Jan. 21, 1861. 4t GEO. ARNOLD.

Notice.

SEBASTIAN WEAVER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sebastian Weaver, late of Oxford twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FRANCIS MARSHALL, *Ex'r.*
Jan. 21, 1861. 6t

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS & PRUNES. Also a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO. pays interest at the rate of 2, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. for money on deposit.
Jan. 21, 1861. tf

New Oyster Saloon.

PETER HOFFMAN, West High street, is receiving almost every day, FRESH OYSTERS of the best quality, which he will serve up in any style desired. He asks a part of the custom of the public, as he will do all he can to give satisfaction. A nice glass of Ale or Lager can also always be had.
Gettysburg, Jan. 21, 1861. 3t

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

At Broadhead's,

IN Carlisle street, the latest Periodicals can always be had. This is the time to renew subscriptions. Don't delay, but "come right along."

The new Odd Fellows' Certificate—a splendid affair, and cheap—can be obtained at Broadhead's. Call, inspect, and buy.
Nov. 26, 1860.

BUFFALO Robes, Sleigh Bells, Buffalo Socks, Gum Shoes, Umbrellas, Gum Overcoats Carpet Sacks, and Trunks of every kind, kept at Picking's.

DO not forget to call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, if you want to buy cheap Dress Goods: such as Cashmeres, De Laines, Printed Merinoes, Coburgs, &c., all of new and fashionable designs.

LADIES will find it to their advantage by calling at H. G. CARR'S to purchase their HOSIERY, from the fact that he is selling a splendid article of Lamb's Wool Stockings at 45 cents per pair. [Jan. 21.

Sower, Barnes & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, 37 North Third st., Lower Side, above Market, Philadelphia, invite the attention of Teachers, Booksellers and Country Merchants, to their very large Stock of School Books, published in this and other cities, together with Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper and Stationery generally. S. B. & Co. are publishers of many Popular Works, among which are the following:

THE SERIES OF NORMAL ARITHMETICS,
By Edward Brooks, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Pennsylvania State Normal School. Whatever helps the student to a thorough understanding of his study, unassisted by his Teacher, acts as a powerful stimulant upon him, while it releases the Teacher from the labor of making explanations which would be unnecessary with a more perfect Text Book.

The series above named has been published but a short time, and yet within a few months, without advertising or puffing, the demand amounts to almost one hundred thousand copies. Some of their advantages may be briefly stated, as follows:

1. They contain more new matter than any similar series.
2. They exhibit a number of new arithmetical solutions to problems that have heretofore been confined to Algebra.
3. The matter is arranged more philosophically than in others, and is therefore better adapted for instruction.
4. No subjects or phrases, signs or figures, are introduced in lessons previous to those in which they are fully explained, and the pupil is thus led along without the necessity of frequent and troublesome explanations on the part of the teacher. Very few elementary works have this merit.
5. New modes of Teaching are suggested throughout the series, and under the name of "Social Arithmetic," curious and interesting problems are introduced, which may be used with advantage in wakening up the attention, and sharpening the faculties of the school.
6. The key is not only what its title imports, but it is also a complete treatise on the art of teaching Mental Arithmetic; being filled with hints useful to the Teacher.

The everyday practical value of Mental Arithmetic to every one who receives or pays money, if only for the daily necessaries of life, is now universally admitted. It therefore becomes imperative upon teachers to practice the best method of teaching it.

The books are beautifully printed on thick white paper, and neatly and tastefully bound. Their prices are as follows:

Normal Primary Arithmetic	15 cents.
Normal Mental Arithmetic	25 "
Key to Mental Arithmetic	25 "

A very liberal deduction to Teachers, and those who buy in quantities. Single copies sent to Teachers by Mail, on receipt of one-third of the above prices to pre-pay postage.

SANDER'S SERIES OF READERS,
Consisting of Primer, 12½ cents; Speller, 15 cents; First Reader, 15 cents; Second, 30 cents; Third, 40 cents; Fourth, 66 cents; Fifth, 75 cents; High School, 88 cents; Young Ladies, 88 cents; and Sander's New Speaker, $1,00; elegantly printed, beautifully illustrated, substantially bound, and sold at lower prices than any other Series of Readers.

WHITE'S COPY BOOKS,
By T. Kirk White, President of Pennsylvania Commercial College. The writing is beautiful, yet simple, practical and easily taught, the system being founded on natural habits and principles. The sale has become very large and is increasing. They afford a liberal profit to dealers.

PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.
This series of Six Superb Maps is now adopted in almost every school of note in the Union, where Geography is taught, and has no equal.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY has been introduced upon the Hemisphere Maps, all its details having been so arranged as to present a most gorgeous appearance, while they do not interfere with each other or the subjects usually shown upon Maps, and are easily taught and understood by Teacher and Pupil. Price $25 for full set of six Maps, or $10 for set of Hemisphere Maps alone.
Oct. 22, 1860. 6m

Grain! Grain!

THE subscriber still continues purchasing all kinds of PRODUCE, at his old stand on Chambersburg street, viz:—FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, SEEDS, &c., for which the highest market prices will be given.

☞I will also continue my GROCERY and VARIETY STORE, and will keep constantly on hand Groceries, Salt, Oil, Fish, Cedar-ware, Dry Goods, Confections, Plaster, Guano, &c.—The public are invited to call, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest.
JOHN SCOTT.
Gettysburg, Aug. 6, 1860.

Flour, Groceries, &c.

I HAVE constantly on hand, FLOUR, Corn and Buckwheat MEALS, Hominy, Soup Beans, Dried Fruit, and Pickels; SUGARS, COFFEES, Teas, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, (new crop, at 50 cents per gallon, the very best kind for baking,) English Cheese, and every other article usually kept in a Flour and Grocery Store. Give me a call. WM. GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1860. 6m*

Estray Sheep.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Liberty township, in May last, 3 SHEEP, (2 ewes and a lamb,) all white. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN REILLY.
January 7, 1861. 3t

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestocks, you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg, French Merinoes, all Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.
Oct. 22. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

The Election

IS over, and although every one can't have his wishes entirely satisfied, it becomes us to submit. The next important question for all men, and particularly the people of Adams county, is where to buy the best and cheapest fall and winter Clothing. We unhesitatingly say, at SAMSON'S—*that's the spot*—N. E. corner of the Diamond, in the old County Building.
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

New Goods! New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, Domestics, &c., all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call. No trouble to show Goods at the sign of the RED FRONT.
Oct. 22, 1860.

Notice.

JACOB TRIMMER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Trimmer, Sr., late of Hamilton twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB TRIMMER, JR., *Adm'r.*
Dec. 24, 1860. 6t

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Photography.

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, executed in the best style known in the art, at C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY, 532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia. LIFE SIZE in Oil and Pastel, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 12, 1860. 1y.

Henry Hughes,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Gettysburg, Pa., having just returned from a visit to the Great Eastern, is now supplied with a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. Give me a call.
Aug. 13, 1860.

Hardware & Grocery

STORE.—The subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

BUILDING MATERIALS, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

TOOLS, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Gauges, Hammers, etc., etc.

BLACKSMITHS will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc. with them, very cheap.

COACH FINDINGS, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

SHOE FINDINGS—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

CABINET-MAKER'S TOOLS—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candlesticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine, coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet-makers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.
JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 24, 1860. tf

Clothing!—Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of
JACOB REININGER,
May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

New Fall and Winter

CLOTHING, for Men and Boys, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which will sold VERY CHEAP. You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods. *That's the spot.* The old County Building, N. E. Corner of the Diamond
Gettysburg, Oct. 15, 1860.

A Novelty

IN THE ART WORLD! PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.—Secured by letters patent in the United States, England, France and Belgium.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRPHIC PORCELAIN COMPANY, No. 781 Broadway, New York, having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for
MINIATURE LIKENESSES
of Persons on China, presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photographs, the brilliancy and finish of a water-color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as
URNS, VASES, BREAKFAST CUPS,
Toilet Articles, &c., thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorised to use the process, they have determined, in order to afford people of every section of the Union an opportunity to possess
PORTRAITS ON CHINA,
to make the following proposition to residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and other Galleries in New York:

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by
FIVE DOLLARS,
will receive in return by express, free of other charge, a richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and
TEN DOLLARS,
they will secure in like manner, a handsome French Vase or Toilet Article, with the portrait reproduced by the patented process.

By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and
FIFTEEN DOLLARS,
they will receive in return a Pair of rich Sevres Vases, with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or Vases of every quality of finish, ranging in price from Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to
"*Manager, American Photographic Porcelain Co.,*"
781 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 22, 1860. 3m

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40 A. M., with passengers for all the connections. North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.20 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.45, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 26, 1860.

Notice.

JOHN MYERS' ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Myers, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH BEDERMAN, *Adm'r.*
Jan. 7, 1861 6t

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Widow Herbst, near the west end of Chambersburg street, south side, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of his customers. He is thankful for past favors, and hopes to receive the continued patronage of the public.
Nov. 2, 1860. tf

Advertisements.

Baltimore Advts.

James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, Nos. 121 and 146 North Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give satisfaction to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

Lawrence D. Dietz's

NOTION HOUSE. FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, AND TOYS, Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as any place in Baltimore.

151 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

June 18, 1860. 1y

Baltimore Commercial College.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMENS OF PENMANSHIP, and a large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

A. Mathiot & Son's

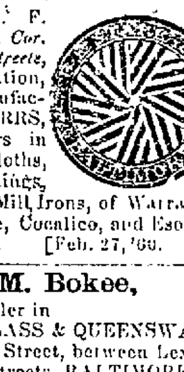
SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860. 1y

Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., Cor. of North and Centre Streets, opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Cologne, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

George M. Bokee,

IMPORTER and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, No. 41 North Howard Street, between Lexington and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.

STONEWARE always on hand, at Factory prices. June 18, 1860. 1y

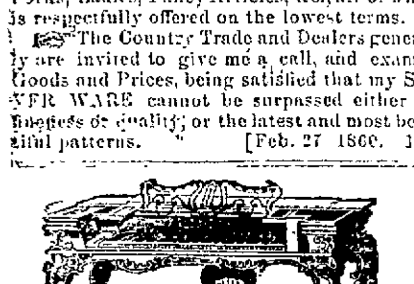
New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins: Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs. Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c.; all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness of quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27 1860. 1y



Haines Bros.'

OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES, celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish.—These Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM when placed in competition with other makers. *Challenge all competition.* A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument Warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S Piano and Melodeon Depot, S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philad'a.

Aug. 6, 1860. 6m

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres't.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 7, 1861. 1y

Clove Anodyne

TOOTHACHE DROPS, CURES IN ONE MINUTE!. ONLY 25 CENTS.—Clove Anodyne will not injure the gums or teeth, or unpleasantly affect the breath.

READ WHAT DENTISTS SAY OF IT.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS—*Gentlemen*:—In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success, for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies. I am yours, very respectfully, M. LEVETT, *Dentist.*

Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in Postage stamps.

☞Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggists, 100 Fulton St., cor. of William, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 7, 1861. 1m

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Prof. L. Miller's

HAIR INVIGORATOR.—An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from dandruff and other cutaneous diseases, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a fresh covering of hair.

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the hair from turning gray until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty restore it to its original hue, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in dressing the hair, which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a standard toilet article which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a good head of hair, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile of LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper, also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St., and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

☞I also desire to present to the American public my NEW AND IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE which after years of scientific experimenting I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin—warranted the best article of the kind in existence. PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Depot, 56 Dey Street, New York.

Oct. 29, 1860. 1y

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bedridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects.—Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents,

Oct. 15, 1860. 1y 20 Cedar St., N. Y.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—By Miss ELIZA ACTON.—Carefully Revised by Mrs. S. J. Hale.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 26, 1860. 6m

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: by ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Will Tell You Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

Will Tell You Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

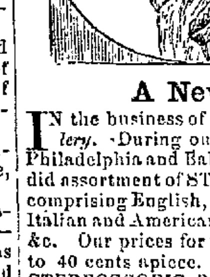
The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or, in cloth, extra, $1,25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 26, 1860. 6m



A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.* During our last visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO., Photographers,

April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.

April 2, 1860. 1y*

The Only Discovery

WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY.—Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good, as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Aarons Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle: the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [Dec. 17, 1860. 3m

Gettysburg

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, S. E. Corner of Centre Square.—The public are respectfully requested to bear in mind that at this Store may be found a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of the best material.

The subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected with care and upon the best terms, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, his stock is now full and complete and he flatters himself that he can please the most fastidious. Call and examine my stock. Custom made Boots and Shoes always on hand. R. F. McILHENY.

Oct. 22, 1860.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment,* having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate; Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring; Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread; Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

Nov. 19, 1860. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Genuine Family Liquors.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS & SEGARS, beg leave to call the attention of citizens of the United States to their Pure Wines and Liquors, put up under their own supervision, for Family and Medicinal use, in cases assorted to suit customers. Clubs, Military and other public bodies, who require to purchase in large or small quantities, in casks or bottles, will be liberally dealt with. Price List sent on application.

OLD MOREHOUSE BITTERS.—Recommended by the first physicians as the best remedy known for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Debility, and all Nervous Diseases. As a beverage, it is pure, wholesome, and delicious to the taste.—Sold by all Druggists.

WM. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., Prop'rs, 3 & 5 Exchange Place,

Nov. 5, 1860. 3m Jersey City, N. J.

Employment.

THE subscribers, dealing in a staple article, will furnish employment to a few active men to act as agents for their house. A preference will be given to those who are well acquainted in the district for which they apply. For which services, they are willing to pay a salary of from $600 to $800 per year and expenses. For further particulars, address

W. B. MOREHOUSE & CO., 3 & 5 Exchange Place,

Dec. 10, 1860. 2m Jersey City, N. J.

T. E. Cook & Sons

HAVE established a Depot at Maj. JOHN SCOTT'S, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. Fine thrifty Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, carefully transplanted there for sale. ☞Call and see them—satisfaction warranted [Nov 12, 1860. tf

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as an Auctioneer and Sale Crier, and solicits a share of patronage from his friends. Charges moderate. Residence in High street, near the Jail. ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1860.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElhny on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTU

July 11, 1859. tf

Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate.

HENRY HERR, Proprietor.

Feb. 11, 1859. tf

ROHRER'S
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

Rohrer's Practical Calculator,

A Book of plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by MARTIN M. ROHRER, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition. Published by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia.

THIS Work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly PRACTICAL, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the HANDIEST BOOK OF REFERENCE, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every Example in the book is WORKED OUT IN FULL, and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is so simple, that any one who knows how to ADD, SUBTRACT, MULTIPLY, or DIVIDE, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able AT A MOMENT, by reference, to arrive at the TRUE RESULT. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and correctness.

The Work treats of the Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone & Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal & Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Circular, Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers', Paper Hangers', and Upholsterers' Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange, of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and Compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous commercial Forms,—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount, of Equation of Payments and of Partnership Accounts, of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its Application to Business, of Surface, or Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

It is just the Book for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, or the Professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the Lawyer, the Justice of the Peace, the Conveyancer, and Real Estate Broker, to the Assessor, the Banker, the Clerk, to the Civil Engineer and the Surveyor, to the Carpenter and Bricklayer, to the Stone Mason and the Plasterer, to the Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, to the Paver and the Tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money.—Price of a single copy, in cloth, 60 cents, or two copies for $1 00. Bound in pocket-book form, Morocco, $1 00 per copy. Address,

M. M. ROHRER, Box 1911, Philadelphia P. O., Pa.

Dec. 3, 1860. 6m

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN

Gin as a Remedial Agent.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superceded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,—W. W. & H. SMITH, and all of the prominent Wholesale Druggists in Philadelphia.

Oct. 15, 1860. 1y

"Quick Sales & Small Profits."

HAVING purchased a large and varied assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are prepared to offer bargains to all who may favor us with a call. We will not attempt to particularize, as our stock comprises Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Trimmings, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of Groceries and Queensware, to which we would respectfully ask an examination before purchasing, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to us we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A. SCOTT & SON.

Oct. 15, 1860.

Rush to Schick's!

NEW GOODS!—J. L. SCHICK, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers to his new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS! His stock is so large and so well arranged to suit town and country trade, that it is impossible to even make mention of his most desirable goods. All he asks is for persons to call and examine his complete stock. They will go away well pleased and soon return for more. He has a full stock of DRESS GOODS, of every description: Plain and figured Merinoes and Cashmeres, all wool Plaids, all wool Delaines, cotton Plaids, plain and figured. Valencias, French Reefs, Arabian Stripes, Velours, Lavellas, Gnevellas and Mous de Lains, all prices. A large stock of Traveling Dress Goods, plain and figured Silks, Flounces. A full and complete stock of Prints constantly on hand.—CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Duster Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans; French, English and American Shawls, Plaid and Knitted Shawls for Children—all styles and prices. House-furnishing Goods of every description. A full and complete stock of Notions, Perfumery, Jewelry, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents' and Ladies' Gauntlets, Wool Capes and Hoods, of the very latest styles. Thread and Cotton Edgings, Laces, &c., &c., &c., &c.

ALL COME! No trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 29, 1860.

Handsome Women.

TO THE LADIES.—HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for $1 00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTHACHE. Mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for $1 00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co. presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for $5 00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods. HUNT & CO., Perfumers to the Queen.

Regent St., London, and 77 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞The Trade Supplied. [Oct. 15, '60. 1y

Pay Up!

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of DANNER & ZIEGLER, Jrs., having been dissolved, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to them, by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same before the first day of January next, at which time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO., Druggists and Chemists, N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y

Notice.

PHILIP J. GRAFT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Philip J. Graft, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN N. GRAFT, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 17, 1860. 6t*

Notice.

JOHN TATE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Tate, Sr., late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 17, 1860. 6t

SMALL Pictures accurately copied and enlarged at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg. TYSON BRO'S.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.—And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of disease:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, SUCH AS TUMORS, ULCERS, SORES, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BOILS, BLAINS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Oakland, Ind., 6th June, 1860.

J. C. Ayer & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous affection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians; but without much relief from any thing. In afct, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla,) for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours, ALFRED B. TALLEY.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, TETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, SORE EYES, DROPSY.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.

BRONCHOCELE, GOITRE or SWELLED NECK.

Zebulon Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, OVARIAN TUMOR, UTERINE ULCERATION, FEMALE DISEASES.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous ovarian tumor on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT.

Independence, Preston co., Va., 6th July, '59.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir—I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me.—I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

SCHIRRUS, CANCER, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT, ULCERATION, CARIES AND EXFOLIATION OF THE BONES.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them.—Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

DYSPEPSIA, HEART DISEASE, FITS, EPILEPSY, MELANCHOLY, NEURALGIA.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

☞Sold by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; P. Boblitz, Arendtsville; Paxton & McCreary, Fairfield; P. A. Myers, New Chester; M. Staater, New Oxford; E. Hiteshew, York Springs; and dealers generally. [Sept. 10, 1860. 1yeow

Tinning! Tinning!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new Tinning establishment, in Chambersburg street, directly opposite Christ Church. He will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED and JAPAN-WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. A share of the public's patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1860. 1y

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 10.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of CONRAD MYERS and ELIZABETH, his Wife, of Latimore township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HENRY MYERS,

Dec. 17, 1860. 6t *Assignee.*

CARPETS, Drugget, Oil Carpets, handsome and cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.